# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

## With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

*REGISTERED No. 44.*

*PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.*

VOLUME XXVIII. NUMBER 17.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1881.

*Per Annum in Advance.*
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.


## THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 18TH APRIL.

THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily Telegraph* at St. Petersburg thus describes the lying in state of the late Emperor of Russia. A line of bearded priests, in black coats, were ranged at the foot of the coffin, crooning their monotonous chants; and the atmosphere was murky and oppressive with the fumes of many waxen tapers at the head of the coffin. At its sides, on the grades of the crimson-coloured dais; and at stated points on the pavement of the nave were ranged in mathematical precision of correspondence to right and to left, generals, aides-de-camps, chamberlains, marshals of the court, cadets of the Corps des Pages, ushers, groom of the chambers, and herald of arms; some with swords drawn, others with swords sheathed, some with lighted tapers, others with batons and wards, but all stock still, silent, rigid, like the knights and pawns on some great chess-board. The head looked very small. The hand was covered by a thin veil of white gauze. This was how Alexander II., the Czar of All the Russias, really lay in death!

M. ROCHEFORT gives, in his paper, the Paris *Intransigeant*, some startling particulars of the assassination of the Czar, and of the extent to which Nihilism has spread in Russia. He says:—The Czar should have been blown to pieces four days earlier, but by other agencies. The revolutionary association in Russia is composed of young men resolved to die for the cause. They present themselves to committees, and ask to be told off for given missions. There were fifteen engaged in the mine on the Moscow Railway, eighteen in the Winter Palace explosion, and three in the Metzentzoff assassination. When the committee had resolved to kill Alexander more hands than were required offered themselves. Whenever an attempt to blow up was decided upon, young men skilled in manufacturing bombs and two women in filling them with explosives came forward. Another communication from Geneva to the *Intransigeant* affirms that, if the second bomb had missed the Czar, three others were ready to be thrown. If he retraced his steps he would have equally met his fate. Since the Winter Palace affair Nihilist scientists have studied the properties of dynamite and fulminate of mercury.

THE PRESENT Czar of Russia is also threatened. His Majesty, it is said, has found on his pillow a sealed letter from the Nihilists warning him to give Russia a Constitution within six weeks, or otherwise his death would be certain.

A COMMITTEE has been formed for the purpose of taking steps towards creating a memorial to the late Mr. Frank Buckland. It is proposed to place a bust of the late naturalist in the museum of economic fish culture in South Kensington; (2) to perpetuate a scheme for encouraging fishermen to note the habits of fish; (3) to present Mrs. Buckland with a substantial proof of the high esteem held by the public of her late husband's unremitting labours in promoting the study of natural history and the cultivation of the fisheries of the country.

PUBLIC MEN in England are beginning to find it necessary to be careful how they receive presents from unknown friends, the reign of terror and recent scares inducing habits of caution. A small box was delivered by the postman at the House of Commons, addressed to Sir Wm. Harcourt, and bearing the Manchester post mark; but the appearance was suspicious, and Sir Willian handed it over to the police to be opened. On this being done, it was found to contain a pistol about nine inches long, loaded to the muzzle, accompanied by a note stating that it was "a first instalment of the Arms Act by an admirer." The nature of the charge in the weapon has not yet been ascertained.

THE FOLLOWING CANDIDATES for the Indian Medical Service were successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington House on the 14th ult.:—H. J. Griffiths, F. D. C. Hawkins, A. Milne, J. A. Cunningham, A. G. E. Newland, H. C. Hudson P. Mullane, A. Silcock, R. J. Baker, J. W. Rodgers R. G. Cooper, M. B. Braganza, H. W. Stevenson, W. A. Corkery, A. J. L. Patch, R. Ross, S. T. Avetoon, C. A. Adams, J. F. Maclaren, J. K. Kanga, E. R. Da Costa, A. J. O'Hara.

TUESDAY, 19TH APRIL.

THE FURTHER PAPERS relating to the occupation of Kandahar contain a despatch from Lord Hartington dated 3rd December, 1880, and another from the Government of India dated February 2, 1881. Of Lord Hartington's despatch the most interesting part is that relating to the withdrawal from Pisheen, and the Government of India in acknowledgment express their understanding "that the dissolution of our connection with the Pisheen district should be managed as a political measure with circumspection and with regard to the future interests of the classes concerned." Lord Ripon and his colleagues add:—"We do not anticipate that this policy will entail upon us any material degree of additional expenditure or risk of complications with Afghanistan. It may be necessary to maintain for some short period after the evacuation of Candahar shall have terminated a detachment at some place in Pisheen, within support from Quettah, for the assertion of so much political authority as may be required for gradually completing our arrangements." The Pisheen district has been for two years under the political authority of British officers, who have collected the revenue, established the police, and availed themselves in various ways of the resources of the country. The Government of India say that "since the beginning of 1879 our dealings with the settled population of the Pisheen Valley have been upon the understanding that the territory had been assigned for an indefinite period to the British Government." For this and other reasons the Government of India suggest that great care should be taken in retiring from Pisheen in order to leave behind some settled form of Government, so as to protect the inhabitants "from plundering incursions from various quarters.

THE NATIONALITY of Sir Frederick Roberts is exercising the minds of those, who feel it their duty to distress themselves with matters of the kind. The General has been claimed as a Scotchman, an Irishman, a Welshman, and an Englishman. He was born at Cawnpore, but his father once lived at Bristol, and the General himself was married in Ireland, so that the controversy still rages.

THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS of Chicago in council have passed resolutions, which are thorough enough to satisfy even Rochefort. These men approved of the assassination of the Czar, censured Mr. Blaine's despatch of condolence to the American Minister at St. Petersburgh, denounced his expression of goodwill to Russia, and finally demanded the destruction of all oppressors of the social system. What next and next?

M. MUNTZ has been making discoveries with regard to alcohol which are calculated to create embarrassment if not dismay among teetotallers. By means of the chemical reaction which changes alcohol into iodoform, and which is so sensitive that the presence of alcohol in the proportion of even less than one-millionth can be ascertained, M. Muntz has been subjecting natural waters, both salt and fresh, as well as rain and snow to a rigid scrutiny, with the result of finding alcohol present in all except some of the very purest spring waters. Snow, rain, rivers, the air, and the earth alike contain it, and that too in quantities which can be measured. The poorest soil is not devoid of it, and the richer mould and earth contain in it cosiderable quantities. Wonders will never cease.

THE JOURNAL of the *Anjuman-i-Punjab* has the following remarks upon the Waziri expedition:

The Waziri expedition, which was to start to-morrow from Tank to Jandola, eighteen miles out, into the Bitanni country, seems to go in good time in order to shut the stable door after the horse has been stolen. The Waziris, it appears, have already cut their crops and have vanished, whilst the mules and camels of the Commissariat, not to mention the asses belonging to that Department, have been collecting for action. The Bitannis are in our pay, but Jandola, whence it is, we believe, one march into the Waziri country has often been the rendezvous for the Waziris when contemplating raids into our territory. The Waziris muster 10,000 fighting men, all, as a rule, very hungry, and it is difficult to know how they are to exist without thieving, though, of course, it may be questioned why they are to exist at all. A lesson to the perfidious Britannis might, *en passant*, usefully employ the apparently colapsing Waziri expedition.

THE EMPEROR of Brazil intends setting out again on a voyage round the world, and after assisting at the opening of the Continental Exposition at Buenos Ayres, it is not unlikely that he will visit India, returning home *via* Europe.

LIQUOR STATISTICS for 1879, gathered with much care, show that the cost of intoxicating drinks in Germany was $650,000,000; in France, $580,000,000; in Great Britain, 750,000,000; in the United States, 720,000.000! What a tribute does humanity pay to King Liquor!

WEDNESDAY, 20TH APRIL.

THE TOTAL population of Oudh by the recent Census is 11,400,000, and of the North-West Provinces 32.600,000, making a total of 44,000,000 under Sir George Couper. The total according to the census of 1872 is given at 42,005,299 in the Annual Administration Report, and at 42724,741 in the weekly Government *Gazette*. Why should there be this discrepancy? The chief discrepancy is in the Oudh figures which are 11,955,685 by the *Gazette*, and 11,221,095 in the Report. If the *Gazette* is right the population of Oudh has decreased since 1872, the increase in the N-W. P. is about 7 per cent., and total combined increase about three per cent. But the question is—are these Census returns at all trust-worthy?

THE *Pioneer* furnishes a statement of the population of the 14 chief municipalities in the N.-W. P. and Oudh. According to the recent census Lucknow (the city alone, without the cantonments) has now 236,667 against 275,891; Benares 207,570 against 187,341; Allahabad 150,378; against 129,77. Agra, 137,908 against 150,677; Cawnpore 115,603 against 98,476; Bareilly 101,688 against 90,691; Shahjehanpore 77,533 against 79,487: Moradabad 67,158 against 59,066; Koel 62,451 against 55,846: Meerut 60,882 against 51,991; Saharunpore 58,712 against 45,019; Gorakhpore 58,599 against 51,633; Muthra 54,985 against 58,840; Mirzapore 52,495 against 77,292.

THE CENSUS returns in the United States show that the Negro is in no danger of perishing in his freed condition. In fact his numbers are increasing faster than those of the whites. The whites in the old slave states have grown from 8,813,377 to 11,259,713, or about 28 per cent. The colored people have grown, in the same states, from 4, 242,003 to 5,643,891, or 33 per cent. The colored population in the whole country is put at 6,577,151. As regards sex the country is divided into 25,520,582 males and 24,632,284 females, a surplus of 888,298males. Of the eleven millions increase in the last decade three millions are due to emigration. The emigration for 1880 was the largest on record amounting to 586,066. Two-thirds of these came from British countries, mostly form England and Canada.

THE LUCKNOW WITNESS gives the following account of the paper materials used in the paper mill of Lucknow:

The paper is made mainly of the munj grass so plentiful about here; immense stacks of it may be seen in the neighbourhood of the mill, and we learn that the price of rope made from it has already risen owing to the new demand. Large piles of old gunny bags are also employed to better advantage than the grass as they do not require such a quantity of chemicals. And rags, of course, come in play for the better qualities of paper.

The straw or other material is first put in a big boiler where it becomes a soft mass, then after various processes of bleaching and cleansing and further softening it becomes reduced to a liquid pulp which pours itself over a level plate, and is then run through a series of rollers that compress it and dry it and iron it till it comes out at the end in a long roll of firm paper ready for use. Six endless chain pumps supply water for the establishment from the river, but it is not the clear, pure spring water from granite rock such as makes so essential an element in the finer grades of writing paper made in England and America. It will answer, however, for the ordinary printing paper, brown and white, which will be the staples here.

ON THE 31st March, 1879, India's total debt was £137,806,056. On the 31st March, 1880 it was £153,728,065, giving an increase during the year of £15,922,009, and during the first six months of this official year there has been a further increase of £3,504,657; so that in 18 months there has been a total increase of close on 19½ millions. Does this sum represent the bill of the Affghan War?

LORD HARTINGTON has sanctioned an arrangement by which, during the present year, ninety officers of the Indian Army and the Staff Corps will be permitted to retire from the service, receiving, in addition to the pension to which they may be entitled by length of service under existing regulations, an annuity representing the estimated value of their prospective claim to colonel's allowances or its capitalised value, as they may prefer. This offer is restricted to substantive lieutenant-colonels who shall have completed twenty-eight years' service, from the date of first commission, on or before the date from which they apply to retire. This arrangement will facilitate promotion in the army, but will cost a deal of money to the Indian tax-payers.

THURSDAY, 20TH APRIL.

A PURI correspondent writes :

The followers of a curious sect of religionists lately visited this place. They came from Sonepur, of which they are natives, a place in the Sumbulpore district of the Central Provinces. They professed to have come on a pilgrimage to Juggunnath, but they were anti-Hindoos and their real object was to desecrate the place of Hindoo worship. They worship the sun and take no food between sun-set and sun-rise, but to the people here they declared that they were the worshippers of Alokh and their religion they said is called "Kumbhipat." They are whom Hindoos would call Mlechhas, very unclean in their habits and manners. They have no caste distinction amongst them, nor are they very particular in their intercourse with females, on the score of relationship. They appear almost naked. They made a forcible entry into the temple here and scattered cooked rice of their own on the floor. They said, they were commissioned by Alokh to destroy the images of the three gods and goddess which have now no divine spirit in them. In the attempt of the priests of the temple to keep them out by shutting the temple door against them, one of their number dropped down dead, but at the police enquiry they denied that there was any violent death.

The people of this district have now a sore ground of complaint, no dead body can be removed to the appointed place for the last rites to the dead without a pass from the police and this pass they usually do not get before the next day, and keeping a dead body for so long as 24 hours, is against the religious usage of the Hindoos.

The town of Puri has been constituted into a first class Municipality and the members of the late Punchayat have been appointed Commissioners. This is an ill-judged alteration and the appointment of the Punchayat members as Municipal Commissioners is also a thoughtless measure. It behoves the Magistrate to think over the matter.

The irregularities which obtain in the management of the affairs of the Raja of Puri and the business of the temple render it highly necessary to place the Raja's affairs in charge of the Court of Ward. Things are going from bad to worse.

A CORRESPONDENT from Magura writes :

Fires are frequent here and they cause much annoyance and injury by their frequency. Within 16 days of the new year there have been no less than sixteen fires within 16 miles of Magura attended with considerable loss of property. The most virulent of these fires was the one which broke out at Shatrajitpur about 8 miles from Magura. It destroyed some 600 houses and property of the value of about Rs. 15,000. After long drought we had some showers and hail-storms here lately. Whatever relief these rains might afford, were more than counterbalanced by the injuries done by the storm; every house pucca or kutcha have been more or less damaged, not to speak of those utterly destroyed. The lock-up and the jail have been unroofed so have the Post Office and other public offices suffered. A public meeting was called here by the Sub-Divisional Officer at the instance of the Magistrate to raise subscriptions in aid of the Patriotic Fund. About Rs. 100 only were collected, the pleaders and amlah however stood aloof, but they showed great alacrity in subscribing to the Knight Relief Fund. About Rs. 50 have been already collected and remitted to Calcutta and more will be forthcoming.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR has sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of a training class for European and Eurasian Nurses in the Medical College of Calcutta. For the present only 6 women will be admitted, who will receive a stipend of Rs. 15 each a month; of the first six nominations four will be reserved for civil nurses and the two remaining will be placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Every encouragement will be held out to induce candidates from the Muffussil, where the want of such nurses is most keenly felt. These of course will also be qualified to perform the duties of midwives.

WE HAVE recieved a report of the distribution of prizes to the pupils of all the schools in the town of Bhuj in Cutch for the years 1879 and 1880, which took place on the 15th December 1879 and 3rd December 1880. The number of schools for boys and girls in Bhuj in 1879, was 71 containing 3969 pupils, and in 1880 was 82 containing 4949 pupils. Of these schools one is a high school and the rest Art schools and Anglo-Vernacular schools for both boys and girls. The ceremony of exhibition consisted of recitations, theatricals, reading of report, singing of songs, distribution of prizes and delivery of speeches. To the girls sweetmeats were distributed. The ceremony on both the occasions was concluded with the distribution of beetle-leaves and nuts, flowers, attar and sprinkling of rose-water.

THERE WILL be an exhibition of Indian art manufactures in Calcutta in December and January next to be held under the auspices of the Bengal Government. The organization and management of the exhibition has been entrusted to the Central Committee of the Calcutta Economic Museum. The manufactures selected for exhibition are silk-fabrics, tussur and other wild silks, muslin and other cotton fabrics including durries, purdahs, and table covers, mixed silk and cotton fabrics; embroidery and lace; carpets, mats and matting; manufactures from flax, hemp, cocoanut, and other fibres; woolen fabrics; gold and silver work, jewellery &c; ivory and wood carvings and inlaid work including horn work, turned work, lacquered work, straw and cane work, and other fancy wares; pottery, Krishnagur figures, and similar specimens of modelling; stone carvings; glass including personal ornaments, shell carvings; cabinet-ware and furniture. Gold, silver, and bronze medals and certificates of honourable mention will be awarded by committees of jurors to successful exhibitors.

FRIDAY, 21ST APRIL.

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on Her Highness Lakshi Bhayie, Senior Rani of Travancore.

WE TAKE from the *Journal of the National Indian Associations* the following items of Indian intelligence :

At the recent Examination for H M Indian Medical Service, Mr. J R. Kanga (Bombay) was among the successful candidates, and he will now go through the course at Netely Hospital.

Mr. E. D. Patell (Bombay) has passed the L K Q C P I Examination.

Mr. K R Divecha (Bombay) has become a Student at the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital.

*Arrival.*—Mr. J C. Sukhia, from Bombay, for the Indian Medical Service.

*Departures.*—In the *Serapis*, from Southampton, March 17, Surgeons Syed Hassan, H. C. Banerji, S. C Nandi, K M Mistri H. M. Hakim. M. J. Kelawala, and M. P. Kharegat. In H. M. Troopship *Jumna*, Surgeon P de Conceicao.

ACCORDING TO the *Pioneer* reports have been received from the frontier to the effect that the Waziris are so overawed by the demonstration in force against them, that they have resolved to submit at once, and are prepared to send in the delinquent headmen and to pay the fine demanded by the Punjab Government.

THE INDU-PROKASH remarks :

Sir Richard Temple's estimates of the last famine mortality, as given in his wellknown Minutes on the subject are likely to be completely falsified by the last Census figures. We have been at some pains to collect the figures for the worst of the famine-stricken Districts—Sholapore—and we give the result of our enquiries below :—

| Talukas | | Population as given by the Census of 1872 | | Population as given by the Census of 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1). Sholapore | ... | 180587 | ... | 137557 |
| (2). Karmala | . | 105291 | .. | 61001 |
| (3). Pandharpur | ... | 95589 | ... | 89133 |
| (4). Sangole | ... | 62960 | ... | 62085 |
| (5). Malsirsa | ... | 55048 | ... | 58437 |
| (6). Barsee | ... | 130853 | ... | 126164 |
| Total ... | | 630321 | ... | 534377 |

It will be seen from these figures that the loss per cent. in the population of the Taluka of Sholapore is 24; that for Karmala 42 and for Pandharpur 7. There is a slight increase in the population of the Taluka of Malsiras; but the total of the figures above given shows that the total loss per cent is 15 and if the figures of the Madha Taluka, which we copied in these columns from the *Times of India* a few weeks ago, be added, the total loss rises to 17 or 18 per cent.

THE SAME paper asks :

What is the Inspector of the Steam Boilers about? Within the last seven days about four or five accidents have occurred in some of the Mills in Bombay—most of them arising from defective machinery and resulting in the loss of about a dozen human lives. Government have a well paid Inspector, whose duty it is to inspect the Mills and their Machinery from time to time and thus prevent the occurence of dangerous accidents. Either this officer has not been doing his work carefully or he is incompetent to do it.

It was only lately the Steam Boilers Inspection Act was passed, but the mere multiplication of laws does no good.

THE TRIBUNE of Lahore says that the figures of the Census lately taken in the Punjab have been roughly compiled, with the following results :—British Territory, males, 10,190,083; females, 8,597,098—Total; 18,787,181 : Native States, males 2,106,359; females 1,746,923—Total, 3,853,282; grand total, 22,640,463.

THE SAME paper writes that the Municipal election at Lahore came off on the 9th instant. "It appears to have been a shabby piece of business altogether. Votes are said to have been sold at various prices ranging from 4 annas to 2 rupees." The election was a perfect farce.

SATURDAY, 23RD APRIL.

WE OBSERVE that some of our young men are getting up a circus. We wish them success.

MAHARANI SHURNOMOYE has given another proof of the catholicity of her benefactions. Seeing the success of the General Assembly's Institution at the last University examinations she has made a donations of Rs. 600 to that Institution for distribution in the shape of prizes to successful students in the higher classes of the institution.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the prospectus of a medical periodical in Bengali to be issued from Allahabad. It is to be called the *Chikitsaka* or the Physician. We wish the projectors every success.

WE THANK Mr. Martin Wood for a copy of his index to the *Bombay Review* for 1879. The *Review* has left a blank, which has not been filled up. We wish the newspaper-reading public would enable Mr. Wood to resuscitate his really very interesting periodical.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from the Press Commissioner's Office the following telegraphic messages :

*Simla, April 16th.*—The Waziri expedition is expected to start on Monday, the 18th. From Kandahar it is reported that the heavy battery and 11th Foot start on the 15th under command of Colonel Currey.

*16th.*—The 7th Regiment and a battery left Kandahar on the 18th. Reports from Girishk say that all the Helmund Bar (?) have acknowledged the Amir's authority, but only one or two Alizai chief and Dorani headmen about Kandahar are coming in to the new Governor. Rumours of fighting at Herat still prevail.

*17th.*—Sirdar Muhamed Hassim Khan, the Amir's Governor, entered Kandahar on the 16th. The Afghan Cavalry occupy Kokeran in the place of our Cavalry Brigade. The Amir's Infantry will enter Kandahar on the 21st, and take over the city guards.

*18th.*—From Kandahar it is reported that recent intelligence from Herat tend to show that rumours of disturbances there are exaggerated. The report of the murder of General Muhamed Jan, leader of the mutineers at Kushk, appears true.

*20th.*—A telegram, dated the 19th, says that the force marched to Zam this morning. Two of the six ringleaders Azmat Shingi and Boyak Ahmad Khel Balolzai, surrendered this afternoon, and are now prisoners in the Zem post. Forty-two leading men of the Shamun Khels, Shings and Ahmed Khels came in with them.

*22nd.*—The evacuation of Kandahar was completed on the 21st instant, when all guards were transferred to the Amir's officials.

*22nd.*—Five out of the six ringleaders of the raid on Tank have surrendered to the British force, and have been sent to Dera Jail. The rest of the representatives of the Mahsud Waziris have come in, and are discussing the Government terms. The Manakhel Maliks have not yet arrived, and Mushuk, the last of the ringleaders, has not surrendered. The rest of the tribe now present—the Alizais, Shaman Khels and Balolzais are prepaired to assist the British force in coercing the refractory position of Balolzais into submission. The Bhil tribes are still in an unsettled state, and there is a possibility of an attack upon Kherwarra. Details of troops from Baroda and Ahmedabad, and the Erinpura force which has been relieved by the Merwarra Battalion, have been sent in that direction.

*23rd.*—Waziri expedition. The force is proceeding into the Waziri country to enforce the submission of the Manakhel section of the tribe which still holds out. The troops marched to Kotkhirji on 21st, and to Zundala on 22nd all well. The Kandahar rear ground reached Mundi Hissar yesterday. Shamsuddin, Deputy Governor with other Sirdars and officials accompanies the troops part of the way.

*23rd.*—Later reports from the Bheel tracts show a slightly improved condition of affairs. The Bheels of Mahi Kanta Doongerpoor and Banswara are quiet and there is no news of any fresh complications about Kherwarra.

THERE WERE 654 deaths in Calcutta during the fortnight ending 16th April, of which 206 were from cholera, 21 from small-pox, 156 from fevers, 52 from bowel complaints, 10 from accidents, wounds and suicide, 32 from Asthma and pthisis, 27 from convulsions, 50 from tetanus and the rest from other causes Sixteen children were still-born, 136 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, and 71 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 37. The average of mortality during the fortnight was 48·7 per diem.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of Babu Bhoobunessur Mitra's essay in Bengali on "Spirituous Liquors." This is an improved and enlarged edition of the paper read by him before a Temperance Society established at Midnapore by Mr. H. L. Harrison. The essay is ably written.

WE OFFER our sympathy to our contemporary of the *Bengal Times* of Dacca on the grave disaster, which has befallen him. During the storm of Sunday week last the entire roofing of the case room of his printing office fell in with a crash, burying cases, shelves, stands, furniture, and destroying property that will involve a heavy outlay to replace. Our contemporary has not, therefore, been able to issue his paper this week.

THE MADRASSA LITERARY CLUB, a correspondent requests us to state, has been converted into the "Mahomedan Institute" with a view to extend the scope of its operations. The Hon'ble Syud Ameer Ali has become its President, and Syud Ameer Ali and Mr. Abul Hassan Khan its Vice-Presidents, and Moulvi Abdur Salem its Secretary.

A CORRESPONDENT at Chhatak writes :

The late refreshing showers have changed the face of nature. They have given a great impetus to agricultural work and Boro crops promise well. Slight damage was caused by the hail-stones, but it is not of much consequence. Except a few cases of small-pox we hear of no epidemics. Babu Jogesh Chunder Chatterjea, the Sub-divisional Officer of Soonamgunge has conferred a great blessing upon the community here by advancing half the expences of the Chhatak road, the other half being raised by public subscriptions. Great credit is also due to Babu Ramchunder Das Sub-inspector of Police for the energy and activity exercised by him in raising the local subscriptions.



Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Mani-Mala or a Treatise on Gems. By Raja Shourindramohun Tagore C.I.E. Music Doctor, 2 vols. 2. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for February 1881. 3. "From Nature to Christ" Four lectures delivered to educated Hindoos, by the Revd. E. F. Brown, M.A. of the Oxford Mission. 4. Proceedings of the Installation of His Highness the Maharajah Chamarajendra Wodayar Bahadoor in the Government of the territories of Mysore, 25th March 1881. 5. A Practical Suggestion relating to the employment of Putwaris as Postal Agents, by Fred. H. Chamrette, Post-Master, Sittapore, Oudh. 6. Report of the Managing Agents of the Raneegunge Coal Association, Limited, for 1880-81. 7. The Spirituous Liquors—an Essay in Bengali, by Bhoobunessur Mitra. 8. Therapeutic Notes or Practical Guide for the Homœopathic treatment of malarious and other fevers, in Bengali. 9. The Religion of Humanity or human catholicism—a serial, No. 8 containing a memoir of the late Justice Dwarka Nath Mitra. 10. An account of the distribution of prizes to pupils of all schools in the Town of Bhuj in Cutch for the year 1879-80. 11. Journal of the National Indian Association, No. 124 April 1881. 12. Durgesh Nundini. By Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterjea. In Romanakshera. 13. Arunya Prasoon on Fragmentary poems in Bengali.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

*London April 17th.*—A bulletin issued last midnight states that the improvement in Lord Beaconsfield's condition continues.

18*th*—A bulletin issued last midnight states that Lord Beaconsfield's condition is unchanged. The *Times* publishes a paragraph stating that Sir Lewis Malet will specially represent India at the Bi-metallic Conference in Paris. Canada and England will each send a representative. The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from its Special Correspondent at Merv, dated April 8th, stating that a council of two hundred chiefs had resolved to avoid hostilities with Russia and Persia.

19*th*.—Earl Beaconsfield is dead.

19*th*.—Earl Beaconsfield had a very serious relapse during last night and died at five o'clock this morning. His Lordship suffered no pain, and was conscious to the last.

19*th*—The Annual Easter Monday review of the Volunteers took place yesterday on the Brighton Downs, and was a great success; twenty-five thousand men of all arms were present.

20.—An official communication has been published in which Her Majesty the Queen expresses how deeply grieved she is by the death of Earl Beaconsfield. In him Her Majesty says, she has lost a most valued and devoted friend and Counsellor. All political parties are united in deploring Lord Beaconsfield's death. The news of the event has caused a great sensation throughout Europe. Mr. Gladstone has offered a public funeral.

21*st*.—The Executors of the will of Earl Beaconsfield have declined to accept the public funeral offered by Mr. Gladstone. His Lordship will be buried in his wife's vault at Hughenden in accordance with a request to that effect in his will. The Great Powers have proposed a Convention to Greece and Turkey to arrange the details of the settlement of the frontier. The Convention to be under the auspices of the Powers.

22*nd*.—The Queen has waived her desire for a public funeral to Lord Beaconsfield in deference to his wishes. The funeral is fixed for Tuesday at Hughenden. A Convention of a thousand Land Leaguers have decided to refuse the Land Bill unless amended.

*Paris 19th, April*.—The monetary Conference commenced its sittings to-day. England, France, Germany, the United States, Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Greece, Denmark, Sweden and the Swiss Confederation were all represented. The French Minister of Finance, who was elected President of the Conference, advocated a Bi-metallic standard.

20*th*.—The members of the Monetary Conference have appointed a Committee of fifteen to frame a programme. The Committee will meet on the 23rd instant. The plenary sitting will be fixed later on.

*Constantinople, 21st April*. The Albanians are in open rebellion.

22*nd*.—News has been received that Dervish Pacha at the head of the Turkish force, has engaged the Albanian insurgents near Uskup, and after several hours' fighting, has defeated them.

## INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, to-morrow Evening, at 7½ P. M.

*Subject*: Ampere's Laws of Currents.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C., on Wednesday, the 27th Inst., at 5 P. M.

AN Introductory Lecture on the Study of Astronomy by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., C.I.E., on Thursday, the 28th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 30th Inst., at 3 P. M.

*Subject*: Barium and its Compounds.


# The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1881.


## THE REPORT OF THE RENT-LAW COMMISSION.

### XXXVII.

IN our last we quoted the report of the Famine Commission to shew the position of the tenant right in the different provinces of India. We endeavoured to shew that it was only in Bengal and the Central Provinces twelve years' undisturbed possession of land conferred upon the tenant the right of occupancy. The Famine Commission would make the twelve years' rule general. They remark: "One of the most prevalent forms of oppression on the part of the landlords is their habit of breaking up the holdings of their tenants, and compelling them to change the fields they cultivate, with a view to the destruction of occupancy rights, or rendering them indistinct when they exist, and preventing their accrual in the case of tenants-at-will. This practice prevails even in some parts of the North-Western Provinces, where the village papers are not so kept up as to preserve an accurate record of the changes in occupation from year to year; it is peculiarly common in Bengal where no such records exist. To obviate this, the remedy proposed by the local authorities is the creation of a presumption in favour of all resident tenants that they have continuously occupied the same lands, unless the contrary can be proved. It is, in our opinion, questionable whether the law ought not to go even further, and to declare that all tenants who have been resident and have cultivated land in the village for 12 years and upwards are entitled to occupancy right in their land, and to restrict the exceptions to this rule to cases in which the landlord can show that a tenancy on a different footing has been expressly created by act of the parties." It will be seen that this suggestion of the Famine Commission materially differs from that of the Bengal Rent Commission, and of Mr. Reynolds. The Rent Commission recommend 3 years' occupancy, while Mr. Reynolds' Bill fixes no time whatever, but gives the right of occupancy to any squatter, who may hold and cultivate land within an area of two miles, though the land may belong to two or more different villages, to two or more different estates, and to two or more different landlords. The Famine Commission would restrict the right of occupancy to the tenant, who resides and cultivates in the same village, but neither the Rent Commission nor Mr. Reynolds would stick to this limitation. The Famine Commission notwithstanding their extreme North West ideas as to tenant-right are thus far less revolutionary than the Rent Commission and Mr. Reynolds.

With regard to the legal incidents of the occupancy right the Famine Commission discuss two important questions, viz., the transferability of the occupancy tenure and sub-letting. With regard to the first the Famine Commission are more moderate than the Rent Commission and Mr. Reynolds. The two latter would recognize the general transferability of the occupancy tenure. The Famine Commission remark: "Two important questions closely connected with the matters of which we are now treating are whether the occupancy-tenant should have the power of transferring his rights by sale or mortgage, and whether he should have the right of sub-letting. The former of these two questions has been much discussed in the evidence taken by our Commission, and elsewhere, and very different conclusions have been arrived at, one party contending that the right is imperfect and incomplete unless it can be sold, the other fearing that if it becomes a marketable property the tenant will be tempted to borrow on the strength of it, and will so be led into debt, with the same evil results as have occurred in the case of the proprietors in some parts of the country. In the North-Western Provinces when the Rent Act was under revision, in 1873, the latter view prevailed, and these occupancy rights were then declared not transferable, and in the *bill* now under consideration for the Central Provinces it is proposed to make them transferable only to such persons as can inherit from the tenant. In Bengal, on the other hand, the majority of officers, headed by the Lieutenant-Governor, desire that the rights should be made transferable by sale, and see in this provision a measure which will tend greatly to strengthen the tenant's position. Though on the whole we regard the general concession of the power of sale of these rights to be expedient, and ultimately almost unavoidable, the immediate course to be followed by the Governments must no doubt be to a great extent governed by local custom. Where the custom has grown up, and the tenants are in the habit of selling or mortgaging their rights in land, it should certainly be recognized by the law; and where it has not, it may be questioned whether the law should move in advance of the feelings and wishes of the people." On this important question the two Commissions widely differ. The Rent Commission would give the occupancy ryot a general right of transfer of his tenure, while the Famine Commission would not do so, but would recognize it where it is already recognized by local custom. As we have discussed the question *ad nauseam* we will not repeat what we have already said on the subject.

We next turn to the question of sub-letting. The Famine Commission remark: "But the question of sub-letting seems to us to be one of even greater importance. The more valuable the occupancy right becomes by reason of such measures of protection as we have advocated, the more need there will then be of guarding against a custom which is everywhere prevalent in India, under which the previleged tenant is apt to turn into a middleman, subletting the land and living on the difference between the rack-rent and the previleged rate secured to him by the law. The occupancy right can only be beneficial to the community when enjoyed by a bona fide cultivator; and the object of the law should be to prevent any one who is not a bona fide cultivator from acquiring or retaining such rights. If this can be secured, the chief danger in the way of making such rights marketable will be removed, for they will not be able to pass into the hands of money-lenders; and if a tenant who becomes deeply involved is sold up, his land will pass to another tenant. presumably a more thrifty man, and the public interests will not suffer by such a substitution. We therefore recommend that concurrently with the extension of the right of transfer the practice of subletting by an occupancy-tenant should be discouraged, or even, if possible, forbidden. Care must no doubt be taken lest such a measure should work harshly. But if a tenant, for a long period, fails to keep up the stock required for cultivating his land, or otherwise ceases to be by occupation and habit a bona fide cultivator, the rights he or his ancestors acquired by cultivating the soil might reasonably pass from him to the person who, having become the actual cultivator, occupies his place. We conceive that it would not be difficult for the Rent Courts to investigate and decide the question of fact, whether a tenant with occupancy rights has or has not wilfully ceased to be a habitual cultivator in respect of the whole or any part of his holding; and when such lapse is established the occupancy right might be held to have passed to the person to whom the actual cultivation of the land has been transferred." On the other hand the Rent Commission remark: "We have seriously considered whether the acquision of a right of occupancy should not be limited in all cases to the actual cultivator of the soil. Having examined the subject in all its bearings, we have come to the conclusion that such a rule, if laid down, would exercise a disturbing influence, the immediate benefit to be derived from which appears doubtful to some of us, and the ultimate consequences of which none of us can pretend to forecast with any reasonable certainty. If all *korfas* or under-ryots were converted into ryots having or able to acquire a right of occupancy, some of us think that the rate of rent for occupancy ryots would be forced up to such a point, that a right

of occupancy would be valueless, as it would become necessary to convert the superior ryots into a tenure-holder or undertenure-holder, and to take the present *korfa* rates of rent as the measure of the rates to be hereafter payable by the occupancy ryot. We have therefore decided to make no material charge in this respect in the present law, which gives the right of occupancy to a ryot who "cultivates" or "holds," merely substituting for "cultivates" the more precise expression "occupies and cultivates." The term "holds" will of course include, as now, a ryot who has sublet in *bhagjote* or otherwise. We may observe that the law, as thus expressed, is in harmony with what we have stated to be our conception of the term "ryots"." We hold with the Famine Commission that if the occupancy right is to be conceded, it ought to be conceded to the actual cultivators of the soil. If the proposed changes in the law should result only in strengthening the position of the middleman, it would be a calamity to the real peasantry of the country.

## LORD BEACONSFIELD.

A MASTER spirit of the age has passed away! The Earl of Beaconsfield is dead. Full of years and honors he has quitted the stage of life. Though from his position the sport of party warfare, the butt of political satire, and the aim of bitter personal invectives, death has silenced all opposition, all calumny, all vituperation, and all parties, it is said, have united to pay the homage of respect to his memory. In an official communication Her Majesty the Queen says that "in him she has lost a most valued and devoted friend and counsellor." Mr. Gladstone offered a public funeral as a mark of national respect and gratitude, but it has been waived in deference to the wishes of the deceased expressed in his will. The news of the death of this illustrious Englishman has, it is reported, caused great excitement throughout Europe. In fact it is said that since the death of the Duke of Wellington the demise of no other Englishman had more convulsed the national heart or evoked a wider expression of regret than that of the Earl of Beaconsfield. The story of the life of such a man is therefore well worth the study of every intelligent person, who appreciates intellectual influence in the government of the world.

The Earl of Beaconsfield, better known as Benjamin Disraeli, was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth. Son of an author he inherited the literary tastes of his father and early gave promise of future excellence. Immediately after completing his teens he took the reading public by surprise with his first literary effort, Vivian Grey, which at once shewed the fire burning within him. From his early youth he had a strong conviction that he was born for higher purposes than mere literary drudge, and he steadily followed his conviction. Hardly he had entered political life he aspired to the highest political position in England, and he lived to realize his ambition. "Well now, tell me—what do you want to be"?—asked Lord Melbourne. The ambitious youth replied—"I want to be Prime Minister," and Prime Minister he did become. He first entered Parliament in 1837, and his maiden speech was by no means a success. Indeed, his mode and gesticulations so much displeased the House that he was obliged to sit down without finishing his speech, but he was so conscious of his power that before he sat down he told the House boldly that "the time will come when you will hear me!" He said—"I have begun several times many things in my life, and I have often succeeded at last. I will sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me." And the prophecy was literally fulfilled. As Mr. Disraeli grew in influence and power no man was listened to by the House with greater attention and respect than he. In fact, it must have been a great pleasure to the House to hear such a brilliant and powerful orator, as it was to us and others, who were not destined to catch his silver voice, to read the reports of his mighty and moving harangues and orations. Benjamin Disraeli began political life without attaching himself to any party. If any thing he shewed a leaning to the Radical side. He worked with Daniel O'Connell and Joseph Hume. But gradually he ranged himself under the Tory banner. The Tories early perceived his rising genius, and they fostered it. It was Lord Derby, father of the present Earl, who had an early prescience of his great powers, and who at once extended to him the hand of his fellowship. He became a confirmed Tory after the conversion of Sir Robert Peel to the creed of free trade. No man spoke more vehemently and more eloquently against Sir Robert Peel than Mr. Disreali. The power of invective which he then shewed wrapt the House of Commons with wonder. His words were as piercing as they were far-reaching—they resembled an artillery, the march of which was irresistible. If mere intellectual force could carry the day, Disraeli wielded that force, but there was a higher force at work, the cause of suffering humanity and Disraeli failed. But from that day his hold over the Tories was complete. They lost their faith in their ere-while leader, Sir Robert Peel, and they seated Disraeli on his throne. And the new master was fully alive to his situation. When he began political life he had put himself forward as the spokesman and champion of Young England. He used to say that the life, honor, hope, success, and prosperity of the nation centred in the aspirations, energies, and labours of the young generation, and as the young men advanced in years, they clustered round him, and strengthened him with their suffrages. On the secession of Sir Robert Peel he received a new accession of strength in the landed and titled aristocracy of the country. The great houses, which flourished in times past, which supplied heroes and statesmen that adorned English history, which furnished hereditary legislators and governors for the country, were now at his command, and Disraeli did not abuse the confidence reposed in him. But he had his own way of working out his aims and ends. He foresaw that the spirit of the age was much in advance of the Tory principles of old, that the progress of knowledge and enlightenment required a modification of the programme of the politics of his party, that their political faith must be in unison with the ideas and aspirations of the present generation. Like an experienced captain he took care to adapt his vessel to the waters through which it was destined to run. He therefore discarded the name of Tory, which was associated with memories and traditiens not always of the most pleasant odour, and adopted the name of Conservative. And he educated his party to his new ideas and principles. He preached to his followers and necessarily to the civilized world that the great object of the Tory party was not to arrest all progress, to hamper the advancement of national life, to set back the clock of improvement, to drag the old tradition along without regard to the progressive spirit of the age, but to conserve the great principles of the national life of England, to conserve the well-known national character of England, to conserve national honor and prestige, to conserve the mighty prosperity which the nation had attained by a spirited and honorable policy abroad, and by intelligent and judicious administration at home. Henceforward the Tories came to be known as the Conservatives, and the bye-word, which the name Tory had become, fell off, and the new appellation Conservative fulfilled the purpose which the new Tory leader had aimed at. The new name had such a fascinating influence that even moderate Liberals followed his example and called themselves Liberal-Conservatives. This was the designation which Mr. Gladstone himself adopted for many years after he became a Peelite. And, forsooth, the old land-marks of party politics have been swept away by the advancing tide of modern ideas and sentiments. Not only have Tories and Whigs as originally understood become historical, but the words "Conservative" and "Liberal" denote not so much opposite political principles, but opposite political influences for the exercise of power and the distribution of office and patronage. The Conservatives as the exigencies of party politics may require are as eager to reform Parliament, to extend the suffrage, to liberate the Church, to foster free trade, to do away with trade unionism, to encourage mass education, to recognize the sovereignty of the people as the Liberals themselves. They may differ in matters of policy, but that difference of opinion may arise between any two sets of men without regard to fundamental principles of political faith. And this assimilation of the cardinal principles of political rule effected by Mr. Disraeli was the homage he paid to the spirit of the age. And it was no common triumph. It was we might say a great triumph of civilization and humanity. Notwithstanding the unrivalled political greatness of England we must confess that party Government is by no means the best form of Government. It is the tyranny of the majority in the worst form. If a political question were decided in the abstract by a majority, solely on its own merits, without any personal considerations, we cannot reasonably object to the reign of the majority, but when the majority vote away not from principle, but from party motives, not for the vindication of truth, justice or righteousness, but for the sake of power, pelf and a morbid pleasure of defeating antagonists, the Government by majority or in other words by party then really becomes a national calamity. It therefore reflected no small credit upon the genius of Mr. Disralli that as regards the cardinal principles of the government of a nation he brought his party to recognize the spirit of the age and to follow the teachings of that spirit. The progress of the nation was not consequently hindered by the tournaments, which the two political parties fought for power and patronage.

Lord Beaconsfield was by birth a Jew—a Christian Jew—and yet by the force of his genius he became the foremost man of his party in England. Unaided by family prestige or wealth or even national ties he rose step by step to the highest political position in the country, and wielded the sceptre with even a higher authority than the crowned head in many a country. But though a Jew few Englishmen we believe represented more accurately and faithfully the national feelings, sentiments, and aspirations than he; he had an additional advantage—he united a warm Asiatic imagination to the sound common sense of the Englishman. And his imagination not unoften smoothened the angularities of the English character in his case. He used to take great interest in India. He used to say that England by reason of the possession of India was more an Asiatic than a European power, and he shaped his policy accordingly. It is true that in his latter days he pursued a policy in the government of the Asiatic dominions of the Queen with which we could not sympathize, but we must do his memory the justice to say that some of the best measures relating to India emanated from his party. The great charter of the civil, political, and religious liberty of India, we mean, the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, was given by his party. The present India Council, which so jealously watches the interests of India, was given by his party. The great policy of conserving the Native States of India was consecrated by his party. And the man, who guided the aspirations and actions of that party, was surely no enemy to civilization or humanity.

## THE KANDAHAR DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

THE Kandahar debate in the House of Commons was chiefly interesting for the maiden speeches of four young members of Parliament. We will notice them by and bye. The debate was opened by Mr. Stanhope, late Under-Secretary of State for India, and the speech he made was marked by great ability, research, and reasoning. Whatever could be said in favour of the arguments he advanced was said by him, and well and effectively said. He started with the proposition that British politicians of all schools admitted that the "one underlying principle governing our relations with Affghansthan was exclusion of foreign influence and the assertion of paramount British influence in that country." He continued: "That had been asserted by Indian statesman of every school; it had been adopted by both political parties in this country;

and it had been ratified over and over again by the public opinion of this country. If that was so, let them look at the events that had occurred." We for one, however, deny that all British politicians have held that the best way of excluding foreign intrigue in Affghansthan was to assert paramount British influence in that country. As Englishmen they certainly wish that the authority of their country should if possible be paramount in every other country, but they know full well that that cannot be the case every-where. As for Affghansthan they are well aware how jealous are the Affghans of foreign element within their borders; they hate the Russians as much as they do the English, but because they consider the latter to be aggressive, overbearing, and insolent, they do not seek their friendship, but if they could be assured of the non-aggressiveness of the English, they would no more think of making overtures to the Russians than of applying the knife to their own throats. This is the bare truth, but the Conservatives seem to be unable to feel the force of it. They seem to think that the only way to make the Affghans friendly to the English is for the latter to put their foot on the neck of the former, forgetting that the Affghans feel as much as do the English, and that they are ready to give their very lives in defence of their hearths and homes. If the Conservatives could have been brought to view the Affghan character in this light, there would have been no Affghan War, no shedding of blood, no waste of money, no disruption of the old landmarks of power in the Affghan territories, and no blot on the escutcheon of British Glory. It is, however, strange that the Conservatives should still persist in their error, when their successors are repairing it in as honorable a manner as possible.

Mr. Stanhope, it would, however, seem, was not quite decisive in his own opinion. At first he advocated the permanent occupation of Kandahar, but immediately after he contended that at any rate the present was not a suitable time for the evacuation of Kandahar. He said: "His objection to this policy of withdrawal was that it was being adopted at the most unsuitable time possible, in defiance of the pledges into which we had entered (hear, hear), and that it was opposed to the great weight of authority on the subject. (Hear, hear.) Let him ask the House first to consider the time that had been chosen for commencing this retreat. It was when confidence in our arms, rudely shaken by the defeat at Maiwand, had only been partially restored by the victory of Sir Frederick Roberts, when a Russian army was advancing from the West with a rapidity easily exaggerated by the rumours of the bazaars, when a critical state of affairs existed in Afghanistan, when our *protege* Abdurrahman was still tottering on one throne and not yet placed on another, when his rival Ayoob Khan was reorganizing for a fresh advance (hear, hear), and when, he was sorry to say, the power of British troops had not been asserted in another very different quarter of the world. (Cheers.) Could they say honestly that any one of our Indian fellow subjects would not be fully justified in calling a withdrawal in these circumstances by the more undignified name of a retreat in the face of the enemy. (Hear, hear.) He was not so presumptuous as to put himself forward as an exponent of native feeling, but there was one point upon which all impartial observers were agreed, and that was as to the bewilderment with which the natives of India regarded a rapid change of policy. (Hear, hear.) The late war in Afghanistan—whether wise or unwise—they thoroughly understood. (Ministerial cheers.) That had been conclusively demonstrated. He would refer hon. gentlemen to the native Press of India on that point. The objects and the alleged necessity of that war were clear. It was an assertion of British influence in accordance with all previous declarations. But what would they think of a policy which at one time induced the British Government to send troops victoriously through the country to assert British influence, and then immediately withdraw them without taking any steps to exclude Russian influence." If the hesitation of Mr. Stanhope arose from a contemplation of the possible moral effect of the evacuation of Kandahar upon the Native mind, we can assure him that the people think all the better of their rulers, because of their honesty, moral courage, and just regard for the welfare of the Affghans and of their own subjects in India. As Sir Charles Dilke, who answered Mr. Stanhope in an able and effective speech, said: "The hon. member, who had had experience in the Government of India must be well aware of the comparative unimportance of the Press in India, and it was, therefore, a mistake to lay too great a stress upon it. It had been said that the opinion of the native Press in India, was in favour of the retention of Kandahar. He might on this point inform the House that there were 61 newspapers in India, with perhaps, 27,700 of circulation, and that the proportion in favour of the retention of Kandahar was as 43 to 18." Sir Charles thus depicted the official opinion of India on the subject. He said: "This opinion was of two kinds—military and official. The military opinion in India, as in any other country, was in favour of advancing and the retention of advanced positions. It would be strange if this were not so in view of the fact that it was always the duty of soldiers to fight; and in his view, if the military opinion of India were taken, it would be found to be in favour of conquering and holding Burmah, China, and Persia, and organizing an expedition, against the Grand Lama of Tibet. ('Hear hear,' and a laugh.)" And the general official opinion was colored by military opinion. So much for Indian opinion on the evacuation of Kandahar.

We have said that the most interesting feature in the Commons' debate on the Kandahar question was the maiden speeches of four young members, viz. Mr. Buxton, son-in-law of Lord Lawrence, Mr. Northcote, son of the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, son of the Premier, and Viscount Baring, son of Lord Northbrook. All the speakers were more or less promising, though Mr. Herbert Gladstone came out the best. The gist of Mr Buxton's argument was contained in the following: "But whatever the burden might be, it would necessarily fall, partially or entirely, on India, and he could not believe that the House would readily add to the burden of the already overtaxed population of India to obtain an extension of our boundary, as to which there was undeniably a great difference of opinion both political and military." Mr. Northcote as a matter of course supported the Conservative view of the question. He thus concluded: "He did not believe that the late Government were guided in their policy by any earth hunger. We certainly had enough territory in our hands. (Hear, hear, from the Ministerialists) He had not the smallest wish for another acre of land to be added to Her Majesty's dominions, but he had the greatest jealousy in regard to safeguarding and protecting the territories which we did hold, and, remembering that we were responsible for the safety and the well-being of the inhabitants of those territories, he did not shrink from entirely and absolutely endorsing the policy of the late Government." The late Government had no "earth hunger," and yet they advocated the annexation of Kandahar. Mr. Herbert Gladstone took a broad view of the whole question, and declined to believe that Russia meditated to invade India. He asked: "Why should Russia attempt to invade India when she had a field of more honourable conquest open to her in Central Asia? The invasion of India offered obstacles to Russia which were practically insuperable. The difficulties were so great as to involve the necessity of enormous preparations, and any failure in the undertaking must prove ruinous to her position in Central Asia. Again, it was clear that no country could hold India without the command of the sea. With the command of the sea England had ousted the Dutch, the Portuguese, and the French successively from India. Was it possible that Russia, without the command of the sea, could oust us, who were far more firmly established than any other Power ever had been from that Empire? (Hear, hear.) Russia felt and knew that she would have no chance of success in such an enterprise. But then they were told by travellers that Russian officers made no secret of the intentions of their Government to invade India, and that the Russian Press said that sooner or later India must fall a prey to Russia. Was it not perfectly natural that Russia should wish to keep up that impression? She wished to get some hold over us, and if she saw that we were afraid, she would do her best to keep up the notion that she seriously intended to invade our Empire. It was a curious fact that hon. gentlemen opposite who, as a rule, refused to trust Russia in anything, when she said she would invade India placed implicit confidence in her. ("Hear," and a laugh.) There was nothing to prove an intention of Russia to attack our Indian Empire, and it seemed to him, therefore, that we could not give that consideration to the military arguments in favour of retention that we certainly should if it was evidently demonstrated that Russia intended to attack us in Asia." Viscount Baring first defended his father's policy:

Viscount Baring, in addressing the House for the first time, craved the indulgence of hon, members. He had risen on this occasion to reply to the speech of the right hon, member for the University of Dublin. The right hon. gentleman had stated that the object of the conference at Simla in 1875 was to drive the Ameer into the arms of Russia. (Loud Opposition cheers and counter-cheers.) The right hon. gentleman had made that assertion, but he had given no proof of it, and, indeed, it was impossible for him to have given any evidence whatever in support of it. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, the documentary evidence that was before the House went to prove exactly the reverse of the right hon. gentleman's statement. It showed that after Lord Northbrook left India in 1876 Shere Ali ceased to submit his correspondence with Russia to the Indian Government. It was not till 1878 that the country heard that the ill-will between Shere Ali and the British Government originated in 1873. The inference he drew from this was that when war broke out the Government had to go back to the conference of 1873 for an excuse. It was impossible for any one to prove from documentary evidence that Shere Ali was disaffected after 1873. If anything was clearly proved by the despatches of 1875-76 it was this, that if the Government of Lord Beaconsfield had followed the advice given by the Government of India in those two years there would have been no Afghan war and Afghanistan would have been united and friendly to us. (Hear, hear.)

His Lordship continued:

None of the arguments that had been used showed that it was necessary for us to annex Kandahar as a strategic position against the advance of Russia. Our Indian Empire had a magnificent natural frontier. From the east of it we need fear no invasion in the south the sea must be [illegible], and the whole of the north-west frontier was guarded by mountain ranges, where supplies could hardly be obtained, and where the inhabitants were independent. Moreover, on our western frontier, in addition to this mountain barrier, was a broad, unfordable, unbridged river. Our natural frontier, in fact, was stronger than any that could be devised by the ingenuity of man, even though it were dignified by the name of "scientific frontier." (Hear, hear.) The extension of Russian power in Central Asia was an old story. The question was raised in the days of the Duke of Wellington and Lord Hardinge, who characterized the notion of a Russian invasion of India as a political nightmare. It might be said that Russia had made great progress since those days, but it should be borne in mind that our power of defence had also progressed and was stronger now than then. (Hear, hear.) No doubt, the Russians had come nearer to India, but there still lay great natural obstacles between them and our Eastern Empire. In 1877 Lord Salisbury dismissed the idea of aRussian invasion as a question that might become a matter for contemplation by a future generation of statesmen. In the very next year Lord Beaconsfield informed the Lord Mayor and his guests that by the Anglo-Turkish Convention we had entirely secured our north-western frontier. Since then the late Viceroy of India and the late Secretary of State for India had scouted the idea that we must hold Kandahar as a strategic position. In the face of such declarations as these, would it not be inexpedient, nay, would it not be rash to hold Candahar? It was, perhaps, for the purpose of foiling intrigue that we were told we must hold that place. But were we, for such a purpose as that, going to annex a country which was as large as Great Britain, mountainous and barren, and inhabited by a hostile population, the cost involved being one million a year, and probably a great deal more? He did not think that any advantage could be gained by retaining Kandahar, which was not so near to Kabul by 100 miles as the frontier town of Peshawar. He could not admit that there was much in the prestige argument that had been used. The key to India was neither Merv, Herat, Kandahar, nor London, but was found in a well-equipped and disciplined army easily available in our Eastern possessions, and a loyal and contented Indian population. (Hear, hear.)

The debate ended in the rejection of the motion of Mr. Stanhope. The result of it is that not only does the Ministry feel stronger in the righteousness of its own cause but also by the display of the powers of its young adherents.

## THE EX-GUIKWAR OF BARODA.

HOWEVER we might detest the misdeeds of His Highness Mulhar Rao as Ruler of Baroda, his present condition, we must confess, deserves the sympathy of every right-minded man, if all that is stated by his counsel, Dr. Kavanagh, in the representation he has made to the Government of India, be true. Dr. Kavanagh with he permission of the Government of India has

become counsel to the ex-Guikwar. He solicited interview with His Highness, which was under orders of Government granted to him by Dr. Seward, the Political Officer in charge, in the presence of himself, Major Major, and his clerk. The object of the interview was to elicit information on the following points formulated by Dr. Kavanagh :

(1.) "It had got abroad that the moneys set apart for the Ex-Guikwar were not applied to the Ex-Gnikwar's purposes. In effect that the funds were misappropriated."

(2) Touching "the general treatment (at Madras) of the Ex-Guikwar and his family."

*a.* "As to the measure of liberty of movement abroad preserved to the members of the family."

*b.* "As to the provision made for their proper maintenance and comfort."

*c.* "The family health. The personal treatment of the Ex-Guikwar."

(3.) The establishment of the Family claim to Streedhun.',

Dr. Kavanagh in his letter to the Government of India has offered explanatory remarks on all these points. He says : "I am under the impression that the Ex-Guikwar and his two Rannees are not fairly treated, having regard to their rank and position. They are lodged in an apparently suitable house, but beyond that they are harshly dealt with. They are treated as rigid prisoners, contrary to the terms of the Proclamation by the Government of India dated 19th April 1857—confined to the House, and their movements even in the House are subjected to the control and directions of others At the inception of my interview with him, the Ex-Guikwar honestly produced some Mahratta papers, and mentioned that he had got them written for him by his Ranee, having no Karkoon (writer) with him, and wanted to read them publicly to his Counsel, pointing to me, and to hand them over afterwards to me, remarking that I would learn all from their contents. Dr. Seward took the papers immediately from the Ex-Guikwar's hand, and handed them over to his clerk mentioned above, and desired him to see if any State matter was referred to therein. The clerk merely glanced over a few sheets of the Papers and mentioned to Dr. Seward that there was a State matter in the Papers. On this statement, and on this mere word of his clerk, Dr. Seward summarily and without satisfying himself as to the accuracy of the statement made without reading the Papers carefully by his clerk, took possession of the said Papers." Major Major who was taking notes charged the Ex-Guikwar with breach of faith. Dr. Kavanagh adds : "Such was the treatment that the Ex Guikwar was subjected to in my presence and in the presence of my Interpreter Mr. Atmaram Madhowjee, and such are the imputations made against the Ex-Guikwar in respect to what occurred in my presence and in the presence of my Interpreter Mr. Atmaram Madhowjee." What treatment the Ex-Guikwar should be receiving and what interpretations put on his acts and actions, when alone by himself, and reports made thereon to Government, can well therefore be imagined." Dr. Kavanagh then continues :

As regards "the health of the Ex-Guikwar and of his two Ranees," I regret that although my interview with the Ex-Guikwar continued over five hours, there was no time to make full enquiries into the subject during the interview. I therefore thought it proper and wrote about it to the Ex-Guikwar in Maratha under date 14th instant, and forwarded the said letter in Maratha addressed to the Ex-Guikwar, *open* on the morning of that day, under cover of a letter to Dr. Seward, with a request to hand it over to the Ex-Guikwar and to obtain the Ex-Guikwar's reply to it, and to send the said reply to me, with Dr. Seward's initial to it. Dr. Seward did not however deliver the letter to the Ex-Guikwar. He kept it with him for three days, and at about 7 P.M., on the 16th instant returned it to me with a letter marked with "14th February 1881," and couched in a language to purport that the letter was written and forwarded to me on the 14th instant, and that the letter in Maratha addressed to the Ex-Guikwar above referred to was returned to me, on the same date that it was received by Dr. Seward for delivery to the Ex Guikwar. This speaks for itself, and may be taken as another instance of the treatment the Ex-Guikwar and his Ranees are subjected to at Madras—as interfering with my rights as the Counsel of the Ex-Guikwar to write to my client, even within the limits prescribed and sanctioned by Government—as attempting to avoid the prosecution of the enquiry directed and sanctioned by Government,—and preventing the true state of the health of the Ex-Guikwar and of his two Ranees, and whether the climate of Madras agreed with them or not, coming to the knowledge of Government.

We come next to the question of the "measure of liberty" accorded to the ex-Guikwar :

As regards "the measure of liberty of movement abroad," the rigid surveillance exercised over the Ex-Guikwar and his family at Doveton House, is an answer to it. From the Notes of Proceedings at the interview it will appear, that there were more than six or seven Police guards stationed at night and day about the place. At night they surround the house, and as indicated by the Ex-Guikwar with his hand, they were close to the house, and on every side and at every corner of the premises, as if the Ex-Guikwar and his Ranees were suspected of making their escape at night. During the day time, the guards were at a little distance from the house. This distant location of the guards during the day time however, was not, it will be observed from the statement by the Ex-Guikwar on the subject, from any consideration of respect or for reason of regards to the feelings of the Ex-Guikwar and his family, but they were so placed at a distance, in order to prevent any one from entering into the compound of the House—With such a rigorous watch at home, no one permitted to enter the compound, much less to approach near the house, the Ex-Guikwar, his two Ranees and members of their Establishment, shut out from the world, and not permitted to be ever seen by any one or if I may be allowed to say, permitted to see the face of day, I submit that Government will agree with me, that the Ex-Guikwar and Members of his family have *no* liberty of movement abroad at all.

The Ex-Guikwar has stated, that he and his two Ranees have refrained from going out for a drive, from feelings of disgrace cast upon on them by their degradation, but the Ex-Guikwar has also stated, that when he went out, as he did on four or five occasions, when prevailed upon by Dr. Seward to do so, when he first arrived in Madras, he was accompanied by Dr. Seward, who evidently acted as a guard over him. If the drives had been continued, a posse of Police Peons and the Police Inspector, Mr. Simson, would have in all probability taken the place of Dr. Seward. The same would have been the case of the Ranees, if they had ever gone out. The servants even are not permitted to go out of their free will. Occasionally they are seen out, the male servants packed up in one Brake Van Carriage and the female servants in another, (sometimes both the male and female servants are in one carriage) with more than one Police Peon, and either the Police Inspector Mr. Simson or Dr. Seward's clerk, or both together, at their head. An European female also accompanies the female servants when they go out in a separate carriage. The servants when out as above are, I am informed, strictly guarded, and they are not permitted to see or converse with any one. Even when visiting any Temple for prayer on occasions of Holidays &c., the servants are followed by Police Peons, and they are watched when at prayers, as if they were criminals.

The Ranees, the Ex-Guikwar mentioned to me at the interview, desired me to see them—Dr. Seward immediately said that I would not be permitted to see them. This speaks for itself. The Ranees were not in any way concerned with the maladministration of Baroda. This shows that the Ranees even have no will of their own, that they have no liberty of movement even in their own residence, and Dr. Seward's letter B dated 9th instant discloses Dr. Seward's intention to keep the circumstance of the desire on the part of the Ranees for me to see them, and his (Dr. Seward's) refusal to permit me to see them, secret from the knowledge of Government, inasmuch as he declined to record the same in his Notes of the Proceedings of the interview, under an excuse most frivolous and by no means tenable, I consider that it is necessary that Government should be informed as to all that passed at the interview, and the expression of a desire on the part of the Ranees for me to see them, was an important matter, inasmuch as they were not culpable of any crime and that they had asked for the Counsel of their husband to see them, and that therefore the refusal to my seeing them by Dr. Seward was opposed to Justice and Law.

When I saw Dr. Seward at his residence on 21st ultimo, at Dr. Seward's suggestions, Dr. Seward told me that the Ranees went out for a drive almost daily, and that they were out the then previous day, but this statement by Dr. Seward as also his statement to me on the same occasion to the effect, that the Ex-Guikwar was not permitted to go out for a drive alone, simply to prevent bad characters from Madras having access to him and leading him to walk in the path of immoral life, and incur expenses on that account, are both incorrect, for it turns out, that the Ranees had not ever gone out from Doveton House since their arrival in Madras. Since my arrival in Madras I watched carefully whether the Ranees had gone out for a drive, and I have not seen them out, and the objection to permit the Ex-Guikwar to drive alone, is to have him always under guard and surveillance as a criminal. The servants are similarly treated and are not permitted to go out except under an escort of Police guard.

The above statements certainly shew that the ex-Guikwar is now kept in a condition not contemplated by the Government of India when it deposed him. In the Proclamation of 1875 it was stated—"Mulhar Rao will be permitted to select some place in British India, which may be approved by the Government of India, where he and his Family shall reside, with a suitable Establishment and allowances to be provided from the revenues of the Baroda State." Not a word was then said that he would be detained as a political prisoner or that a piece of his pension should not go to his hand. But he is now treated, it would seem, worse than a political prisoner, aye a criminal. This is not as it should be. We admit that it was necessary at first to have some kind of vigilance upon him lest some intriguers should tempt him to mischief, but that time has passed away, and it cannot therefore be reasonable or just to continue still the same rigid surveillance. We think that at any rate the same liberty should be accorded to him that has been accorded to the ex-King of Oudh. If any body was capable of doing mischief, it was the ex-King of Oudh, for the sympathy of his people was with him, but the Government did not put him in fetters. It appears that the ex-Guikwar is tired of Madras. Why should he not be permitted to reside in Calcutta, if he chooses to do so, and attend to his own house-hold affairs? He ought to be placed on an equal footing with the ex-King of Oudh, and as a matter of economy under the charge of the Political Officer in attendance upon the latter.



## THE EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

WE BRIEFLY noticed last week Lord Hartington's despatch on the employment of the Natives of India in the public service. The despatch thus begins :—"It has been thought by Her Majesty's Government in a high degree expedient, for political and financial reasons, to employ, as far as possible, the services of qualified Natives of India in the Civil Administration of the country, even though in some instances and in the earlier stages of the undertaking, such services may appear not so certainly efficient or satisfactory as the services of English candidates for office." That it is expedient, for political and financial reasons, to employ natives of India in the civil branches of the public service in preference to Europeans, has been laid down in emphatic terms by successive Secretaries of State from the time of Sir Stafford Northcote. But up to the present moment the principle has not unfrequently been more honored in the bench than in the observance thereof. Sir Stafford Northcote distinctly declared in 1867 that the natives of India have "a preferential claim" to all appointments in the Uncovenanted Civil Service. It devolved upon Sir John Lawrence to give effect to the views of Her Majesty's Government. In 1868, the Government of India recorded a Resolution announcing that Natives of India would be largely employed in the Police Department and in the Non-Regulation Provinces Commission. A few appointments were made in accordance with this Resolution. Within a short time, however, it became a dead letter. The Duke of Argyll and Lord Salisbury reiterated the instructions which had been issued by Sir Stafford Northcote ; but these were again set at naught by the Indian Government. In 1879 Lord Cranbrook took up the question and insisted upon the execution of the policy, which had been so repeatedly prescribed by his predecessors. Accordingly the Government of India directed various Local Governments and Administrations to fill with natives appointments of Rs. 200 and upwards in the Uncovenanted Service, with certain specified exceptions. We predicted at the time that the orders of Lord Cranbrook would no more be carried out than those of his predecessors ; and events have shown that we were not false prophets. Scarcely had two years elapsed since the issue of Lord Cranbrook's instructions when the Marquis of Hartington found it necessary to repeat them. This state of things, we are afraid, will continue till effectual measures have been taken to put an end to it.

The present Secretary of State, it will be observed, lays down that Natives of India should be employed in the civil administration of the country in preference to Europeans "even though, in some instances, and, in the earlier stages of the undertaking, such services may appear not so certainly efficient or satisfactory as the services of English candidates for office." To this part of Lord Hartington's instructions we must take exception. Public interests demand that the best and strongest men available should be selected to man every branch of the Government service. All appointments should be filled on the principle of fair play and no favour. We decline all suggestions that some backstairs way into the public service, especially easy, should be created for our countrymen. Our columns will show that we have always fought against such proposals as strongly as against entire exclusion. This is the reason why we condemned Lord Lytton's Native Civil Service scheme. We say that all men who are unfit should be excluded from the services be they Natives or Europeans. If the services of our countrymen are not so efficient or satisfactory as those of English candidates for office, let them be excluded by all means. But do not hang first and try afterwards. In whatever branch of the Civil Administration Natives of India have fairly had a fair trial, they have conclusively shown that they

can hold their own against Europeans. We must frankly tell Lord Hartington that we do not ask for any favour for our countrymen in the matter of their employment in the public service. All that we seek is justice and fair play and nothing more.

The reason why the reiterated instructions of successive Secretaries of State regarding the employment of Natives in the public service in preference to Europeans have been systematically disregarded by the authorities in India, is fully explained in Lord Hartington's despatch under notice. His Lordship writes :—"Actual experience has shown that where Englishmen compete before their own countrymen with Natives of India for official patronage, they are apt to prevail in the competition more generally than it is consistent, not perhaps always, with their relative fitness, but not certainly with the possibility of such a complete adoption as could be wished of the policy of preferring Natives. It is most true as your Excellency represents, that of the sons of Civil and Military Officers, for whom their parents have found a difficulty in providing, there is always in India an abundant, incessantly solicitous for patronage, sometimes very fit for it, and usually very powerfully backed and recommended, whether fit or not. To these local claimants are not unfrequently added others as pressing and as difficult to set aside, but recommended chiefly by a personal and sometimes by political interest, such as can never be entirely excluded, and is sometimes difficult to resist. The result in practice has been that, with the best intentions, the dispensers of local patronage find themselves liable to be turned aside from the duties they had prescribed for themselves, and thus the strict observance of the declared policy is often impaired and obstructed. It was to remove more completely the obstacles which had been shown to exist to the complete application of this policy, and thus to assist the Local Governments in this not the easiest part of their duties that Her Majesty's Government thought it advisable to insist, in appointments to the higher offices in the Uncovenanted Service, on the observance of the principle above mentioned, and to extend it to all offices carrying a salary higher than Rs. 200 a month with certain specified exceptions." The circular of 1879 which was issued at the instance of Lord Cranbrook will become a dead letter within a short time, if indeed, it has not already done so. The simple truth is, that the policy so repeatedly prescribed by Her Majesty's Government in regard to the employment of Natives in the higher offices of the Uncovenanted Service in preference to Europeans could not be carried out unless and until the obstacles mentioned by Lord Hartington were removed. So long as Europeans very powerfully backed and recommended are solicitious for patronage, the preferential claims of the poor natives we fear will be overlooked. This may be taken for an axiom. The higher appointments in the Uncovenanted Service have practically been a preserve for the sons, nephews and brothers-in-law of influential Civil and Military Officers, whom their parents and relatives find a difficulty in providing otherwise. In order to break up this monopoly, some effectual measures must be adopted; but nothing of the kind has as yet been done. Lord Hartington says that it has "been a long established constitutional maxim of Anglo-Indian Governments to discourage and prevent the initial selections of Europeans by the Government in India for admission into the more important offices in their service, reserving that selection always for the authorities in England, but leaving the location, distribution and promotion of such Europeans when once admitted into the service to the entire discretion of the Local Governments." True, this has been the theory for a very long time; but unfortunately theory does not often coincide with practice in this world. The rule is more frequently honoured in its breach than in its observance. If Her Majesty's Government be really desirous of securing an increased employment of qualified Natives in the Civil Administration of the country, they should do much more than they have hitherto done. They should direct that all appointments should be thrown open to unreserved competition. If any discretion be left to the Governments in India in this matter, it is sure to be abused. Of this we are as sure as of our own existence. We admit that the competitive system is not perfect; and that it has great drawbacks. Sir Arthur Helps has very fairly summed up the advantages of the system in the following passage in his *Thoughts upon Governments* :—"The system of competitive examinations as a means of discerning men's qualifications for office is the most inadequate for its purpose. It detects qualifications which are little needed, while it fails inevitably to discover those which are most needed. Its main advantages are that it prevents jobbery, relieves men in power from importunity and encourages education. It is mainly a mode of relieving those persons, who ought to have the burden of making a choice, from the responsibility of doing so. Competitive examination has been introduced to remedy a great evil—the evil of giving appointments not according to merit, but according to mere favour." In spite of its disadvantages, competition is the test which has been unanimously agreed upon as necessary to prevent jobbery and nepotism, and to exclude from the service those who are unfit. We hold that no unfit man, whether European or Native, should be admitted into the service; and the best means of attaining this object is to subject all candidates for office to the test of competitive examination. There is no other way for removing the obstacles which according to Lord Hartington, prevent the observance of the declared policy of Her Majesty's Government in regard to an extended employment of Natives in the Uncovenanted Service.

## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WITH reference to a note which appeared in this paper regarding the projected Baraset Railway we have received the following from the Public Works Secretary to the Government of Bengal:

BENGAL SECRETARIAT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.
*The 14th April* 1881.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, would feel obliged if the *Editor* would kindly inform his readers who have been misinformed regarding the alignment of the Central Bengal Railway between Baraset and Dum Dum, by a note which was published at page 176 of the *Hindoo Patriot* of the 11th instant.

Every endeavour has been made to so lay out the line that it may serve, as far as practicable, all important villages lying between the towns referred to. The position of the station of Dum Dum is within a few hundred feet of the Cantonment, and as to the proposal to run the line *via* Bistopore and Rajarhat, a reference to a map of the district will shew these villages too far to the East to be served by a Railway from Dum Dum to Baraset.

H. C. LEVINGE
*Secretary.*

WE THANK Raja Shourendra Mohun Tagore Mus. Doc. C. I. E. for a copy of his new work, Mani-Mala or garland of gems. It is a splendid work, which will add a new lustre to the name and fame of the noble author. It shews a rare acquaintance with the history of the precious stones and an indefatigable research. The book is written in four languages—Sanskrit, Bengali, Hindi and English. The author thus describes the work in his preface :

This "Mani-mala" (Chain of gems) has been strung on the four-fold thread of English, Bengali, Hindi and Sanskrit languages, with gems obtained from the precious mines of the Puranas and other classic works of the Hindus. At the end of the description of each class of gems have been inserted the views of the European authorities thereon as a knot in order to compactness. To the whole has been attached a Pendant forming the supplement, replenished with miscellaneous information on diverse kinds of gems.

Raja Shourendra Mohun Tagore has already acquired a world-wide fame by his patriotic and unceasing labours in the cause of Hindu music. The story of the gems is a new enterprise, and he has accomplished it with admirable success.

MR. STOKES has introduced in the Governor-General's Council a Bill to amend the Excise Act. Among other things it enjoins a reduction of the quantity of ganja and bhang for retail sale. Mr. Stokes says :

It consisted in the reduction of the weight of ganja and bhang which might be sold by a retail vendor or be possessed by a private person from a quarter of a seer to five tolas, the same weight as was permitted in the case of charas. As to ganja, it was stated by a high authority that the quantity now allowed was much greater than was necessary, considering how noxious was the drug, and how small a weight was sufficient to meet the daily requirements of an ordinary smoker. The effect of the large quantity now allowed was to encourage and facilitate smuggling and the illegal transport of the drug.

If Mr. Stokes had been acquainted with the habits of the people, he would not, we feel sure, have proposed the reduction of the quantity of bhang for retail sale to from a quarter of a seer to five tolas. Bhang or siddhi is an intoxicating drug extensively in vogue in Upper India, and if it is not taken in great excess, it is certainly far less objectionable than ganja or spirituous liquor. No legislation we fear will eradicate the habit of taking bhang by the people of this country, but the proposal to cut down the quantity for retail sale to a powa or a quarter of a seer is simply ridiculous. The ordinary consumption in not a few cases is more than the prescribed quantity, while on festive occasions it is very much in excess. It would be a great hardship if a person were prohibited from having in his possession not more than a quarter of a seer of bhang.

THE HON'BLE MR. AMEER ALI, Northern Division Magistrate, has passed a very important decision in a stamp case. A kotewalla was charged with the breach of the stamp law for neglecting to stamp certain receipts for sums above Rs. 20. The Magistrate in his judgment says :

The present defendant states that he is not liable for not stamping the receipt, that the endorsement given on the back of the *Purja* or bill by his *jemadar*, or collecting *sircar*, forms the actual receipt, and that consequently the *jemadar* is the person liable for not stamping it. I have considered the question in all its bearings, and have come to the conclusion that I ought to consider the endrosement on the back testifying to the actual receipt of the money as the instrument required by the Act to be stamped. As a matter of fact, until the receipt is endorsed by the collecting *sircar* on the back of the bill, it is no discharge; the signature of the defendant on the body of the bill only guarantees the accuracy of the sum claimed by the *sircar* or *jemadar*, and therefore the *jemadar* who fails to affix the stamp, when executing the receipt, is the person really liable. Hundreds and thousands of bills are issued every day by the mercantile firms in Calcutta; they are bills, though purporting to be drawn up in the form of receipts. They cannot be supposed to be instruments chargeable with duty, until they have been made over to the parties to whom they are issued in discharge of their liabilities. The discharge is effected by the receipt given by the *jemadar* or collecting *sircar*. It would be unreasonable therefore, to hold that the defendant should be liable for the neglience of his agent. A contrary decision would have most mischievous effect on commercial transactions, and probably seriously interfere with mercantile interests, I accordingly dismiss the charge against the defendant.

This is a common sense view. Mr. Ameer Ali deserves much credit for boldly enunciating it.

WE ARE INFORMED that Babu Gobind Chunder Roy, Zemindar, Nurrail, Jessore, has liberally came forward in aid of the local Anglo-Vernacular School by giving it a local habitation at his own expense. He has made a free gift of a large piece of rent-free land and undertaken to build a house upou it at his own cost.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of the last annual report of the Managing Agents of the Raneegunge Coal Association. It appears from this report that the capitalists engaged in the coal industry have found a formidable rival in the East Indian Railway. The Agents state that "the quantity of Coal produced in Bengal is now much in excess of the demand, and the industry is at present in a very depressed condition. To add to our difficulties the East Indian Railway, who have possession of the highway from Calcutta to Delhi, have instituted a strong competition for possession of the Coal trade, as well as the carrying traffic of the country, and they have already seized nearly one-half of the up-country business. The Railway Company having the benefit of freight, which forms the greater part of the cost of Coal at a distant station like Delhi, are easily able to undersell a Company who has not possession of the road, and they consequently must soon obtain the monopoly of the trade unless they are restrained". The competition is certainly not fair. As the Railway can transport coal at prime cost, it can afford to undersell private companies with the greatest ease. But the law seems to be on the side of the Railway. The Agent of the Railway says :

"I beg to enclose, as desired, a copy of the Act of Incorporation of this Company, and would draw attention to the

preamble to the Act, where reference is made to the Indenture of Settlement of the Company 'for the purpose of * * * doing and performing all such matters and things as are generally done by persons or Companies of the like and as extensive a nature as might be deemed advisable or desireable for efficiently carrying out the objects and purposes aforesaid, including therein the working of mines of Coal, iron and other minerals in the East Indies * * * and selling and disposing of such of the produce thereof as from time to time should not be wanted or necessary for the making, repairing or carrying on any Railway of the Company."

By the Act the Company was incorporated for doing and performing all such matters and things necessary and convenient for carrying into effect the objects and purposes aforesaid, as might be agreed upon by the Railway Company and East India Company."

We do not see how this legal difficulty can be got over. The position has, however, somewhat changed by the purchase of the Railway by the State. The question is whether in the interests of the public revenue the State would be justified in giving up the coal business of the Railway, which seems to be so profitable. This is a serious question, and if there be a *via media*, it ought to be adopted.

---

THE POSITIVISTS have issued a new serial entitled the *Western Republic*. We have received a copy of the last number of this periodical, which contains an appreciative and feeling article on the late Justice Dwarkanath Mittra from the pen of Mr. Richard Congreve. We give the following extracts from it :

It is not a biography that I offer, but tribute to a memory ; —and the time is appropriate, for it is the seventh anniversary of Dwarkanath Mitter's death.

He died near Calcutta, February 25, 1874, young, a little under forty ; it seems it is difficult with Hindoos to fix the exact age. He was of humble origin, " of the writer class, a semi Brahminical class, partly sacerdotal and partly commercial." His student life was brilliant. He was poor, and had to work hard to advance himself in life. He chose law as his profession, and soon became very distinguished. According to an impartial testimony, he was among the first of the many very able men of the native bar. He had to plead in most important cases amongst others in the great rent case, the decision in which he was mainly instrumental in procuring. " The substance of it was that the political economy foundation of rent was abandoned, and extensive privileges, limiting the enhancement of rent, were secured to large classes of ryots by the precedent. This anti-enhancement movement on the part of the ryots was the last vestige of the Indigo disturbance, and a part of the great upheaval still going on. The case was fought gratuitously by Dwarkanath Mitter, for the class for whom he pleaded was unable to pay anything, even of his expenses." This was no exception. " He was always ready to support the cause of the poor," says Mr. Justice Jackson ; " many times, I know from my own experience, without a fee." In due time he became judge of the High Court, at an early age, almost by acclamation ; and his death, about six years after his judgeship, was felt as a general loss, and was acknowledged as such by the English Government not less than by his own community.

One can understand that a native judge—Hindoo by origin, and with all the feelings of the Hindoo, and not blind to the defects of the English administration—would, on great questions affecting the welfare of his countrymen, at times throw into his decisions and language something more of feeling, less impassivity, than would appear right to English judges without the same keen sympathy. Be this as it may, the general testimony above given is corroborated by all who have spoken of him. All bear testimony to his remembering his origin and its claims to his faithfulness to his family, and his generosity to the poor, to his great liberality in regard to public institutions, to a beautiful life singular completeness.

More I need not say on it. Our special interest in him lies in his opinions. He was, and is known to have been a disciple of August Comte. It is gratifying to see the native papers all announcing Dwarka's Positivism, and that with respect. The carping by the *Mirror*, the Theist paper of Kesshubchunder Sen brings out this fact the more strongly. On the other hand, it is characteristic that the English newspapers should, with one casual exception, all ignore the circumstance." It may be of interest to state how he came to this result. Like the majority of his countrymen who are subject to the influences of the English intruction given in India, he was early emancipated from the belief of his forefathers. This effect of the system everybody must allow to be of very doubtful good. The earlier faith gone, a state of pure scepticism remains; the Hindoos are freed, that is, from the restraints of the religion of their youth without coming under those of the religion of their conquerors. When in this state, Dwarka Nath Mitter accidentally placed his hand, in a friend's library, upon the *Catechism of Postive Religion*, and on asking the friend his opinion of the book, the friend spoke disparagingly of it, indeed rather cynically, but Dwarkanath was not quite satisfied with the judgment, and asked to be allowed to study the work, and judge for himself. His perusal led to a different conclusion and to a deeper study of the system of which that work is the summary. One of his countrymen speaks of the impression it produced upon him as having been very distinct, of its having changed the whole of his convictions, and given a fresh impulse to his character, leading him to certain fixed principles in the place of his scepticism. Throughout his life, after that period, he continued faithfully to adhere to the doctrines of the positive Religion, a student of the writings of Comte, and he carried his studies beyond those writings over the whole range indicated as desirable for the right cultivation of the intellect. He had, I believe, collected nearly the whole of the Positivist library. The system, in fact was that in which he believed, and which guided him in all his political and social speculations.

He died a staunch Positivist, entertaining certainly a respect for Hinduism, as became a Positivist, but himself a follower of the Religion of Humanity." From this respect for his country's religion, he acquiesced in the Hindoo ceremonial with regard to his funeral rites, and that in accordance with all his convictions. When he ceased to be a sceptic, when he adopted the Positive faith, he re-examined his whole religious position and studied the traditions of his forefathers to see what there was in them that was good and valuable. He took up a tolerant and patient attitude, wishing gradually to modify Hinduism—to guide it not abruptly destroy it. So while not concealing his opinions, whilst gathering around him people who agreed with him, he respected in his family relations the Brahminical religion in which he was born. His whole domestic life seems to have been ordered upon these principles. He retained, I may mention, the supremacy of his mother in the family, though himself married and with children. In dying he was quite open. The language he used shows this, and he spoke with great warmth, placing both his hands on those of Mr. Geddes. Concession on a point of form was under these conditions but an act of just conciliation.

The extracts, though long, will amply repay perusal.

---

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW for February contains a very interesting article on the working of Sir Richard Cross's Artizans' Dwellings Act, London. As the Bustee sections of the Calcutta Municipal Bill are modelled on this Act, and as it will devolve upon the Municipal Commissioners of this city to carry out those sections they will do well to note the practical results of the operation of the law in London. It would appear that the way in which it has been worked has inflicted heavy loss upon the London Corporation. The writer thus begins his article : " The heavy cost incurred by the metropolitan local authorities in giving effect to the provisions of the Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Act, 1875, has very naturally alarmed the London ratepayers. People are beginning to ask one another whether it is wise to provide one class of the community with dwellings at the public cost. They know very well that endeavours have been made by private associations to improve the house accommodation of the poor in London, and that those efforts have been commercially successful when combined with a due regard to economical considerations ; and they can see no reason why the local authorities should fail in an undertaking which has been successfully accomplished by private effort." In the first place the practical operation of the law has not benefited those for whom it was intended, and the reason is obvious. It is stated " that the average ground-rent in London was 8d. per family per week, and in the country 3d. per family per week ; while the cost of houses was £34 per room in the country, and £46 per room in London." That difference in cost tells directly on the rents, and the consequence is that a considerable number of the population who work in London now live in the suburbs, and take advantage of the cheap workmen's trains which have been established as part of the system of the local metropolitan railway traffic. The Metropolitan Board of Works make the same remark. They say :

" The houses in part of this area have been pulled down, and the ground has been lying idle for months ; the inhabitants have gone elsewhere, and when, in the course of another year or more, improved dwellings have been erected, it is more than probable that, instead of being occupied by the people who previously lived on the spot, they will be occupied by others who have no particular claim to that locality."

On the other hand the expense has been ruinous. The writer of the article says : " It has in great measure failed to effect the object for which it was passed, and has secured what can only be called a very partial and unsatisfactory remedy at a ruinous cost to the rate-payers." The cause of this expense has already been noticed, and it will suffice to quote the following passage from the Report of the Metropolitan Boards of Works descriptive of the working of the Act :—

" In conclusion it may be mentioned that the cost of the schemes which have been carried into effect has hitherto largely exceeded the estimate. On the six areas which have been sold to the Peabody trustees, it is estimated that the Board will lose the large sum of £643,461, which, however, will be reduced by about £81,400, the value of the land retained for recoupment."

A committee representing some of the more important vestries in London are equally severe in their condemnation of the Act. They say—

" The result of the operation of the Act during five years has been that about nine acres of land have been brought under its operations at a cost of £80,000 an acre, and have been sold for about £10,000 an acre, leaving a loss to the metropolitan ratepayers of £70,000 an acre, or a total loss in reference to these six schemes of £362,061."

The principle of the assessment of compensation, and the system of arbitration under the Act have also added to the expense. In a statement submitted to the Home Office, dated August 1, 1879, the Metropolitan Board of Works say—

" Numerous instances might be given in which compensation appears to have been awarded without reference to the fact that the property was in such a condition as to endanger the public health ; but it may suffice to make specific mention of one typical case which occurred in the Great Wild Street area, where an interest which, if the consideration here urged could have been acted upon would have been valued at £500, was compensated under the arbitrator's award to the extent of £3,500."

This letter had the effect of inducing the Government to introduce a Bill directing the arbitrator, if satisfied that premises are unhealthy, overcrowded, or in such a condition as to be a nuisance, to deduct in valuing them the estimated expense of abating the nuisance. The Bill became law in 1879, and its provisions contain, without doubt, a valuable improvement in the system of assessing compensation in these cases. Nevertheless the London Corporation has not been able to accomplish even half the work imposed upon them. They state that the medical officers have made thirty-two Reports to them under the Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Act, 1875. They are to the effect that the areas mentioned in them contain houses utterly unfit for human habitation, and that the sanitary defects are such that they cannot be remedied otherwise than by an improvement scheme for the rearrangement and reconstruction of the streets and houses. The Metropolitan Board have only dealt with fifteen out of the thirty-two areas reported against, so that the remaining seventeen areas are left very much in the same filthy condition as described by the medical officers.

We hope these facts will be a warning to the Commissioners of Calcutta. They should not precipitately commit themselves to the improvement of bustees. They should gradually make their way. When such a rich corporation as that of London has not been able to cope with the cost, much less can a comparatively poor Municipality like that of Calcutta afford to do so.

---

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of the mucous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tubes, and speedily allays the irritation which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes:—" I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jonghs' Oil very useful in cases of Chronic cough and specially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, strand, London.

---

**Darlington's Pain-Curer** has been found to be a certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah, Street, Calcutta.

☞ Beware of other worthless imitations.

---

## COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

*Saturday, 23rd April*, 1881.

Since our last report there has been no change in the features of our commercial markets which have been characterized as dull and insipid, transactions in consequence have been confined within narrow limits.

Imports, Piece-Goods.—This market has during the period under review exhibited some symptoms of apparent recovery by the amount of transctions effected, but in reality the prostration remains the same, which time and moderate supplies may restore to a healthly condition. There have been sales in grey, white and Turkey Red-Goods but not without great concessions in rates and terms of delivery. Dealers whose hands have already been filled with large stocks at higher rates were induced to work at such concessions in order to reduce the costs to reasonable average, thereby to save themselves from further losses. This state of the market cannot be called a healthy one.

Yarns.—There has been no change in the market for import kinds, country manufactures of lower counts have been selling at previous rates.

Exports.—The demand has continued to be languid, transactions have been confined within narrow limits.

Oil-Seeds.—About thousand tons of Lin-seeds sold at prices 3 15-6 to 4.

Poppy-Seeds.—4-7 to 4-8.

Wheat.—Some parcels found buyers at the following rates :

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buxar | ... | ... | ... | 2-10 | to 2-10-6 |
| Patna | ... | ... | ... | 2-7 | ,, 2-8 |
| Jawalla | ... | .. | .. | 2-3-6 | ,, 2-5 |

Jute.—This market has rather been less active, but as stocks for low kinds are being reduced, prices have slightly advanced ; present quotations are as follows :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Low to good | ... | 4 | to 5 |
| Daorah | .... | 3-8 | ,, 3-13 |

Rice.—About 40,000 bags of the following kinds have found buyers at the rates quoted below :

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ballam | ... | ... | ... | 1-12 | to 2-1 |
| Kheari | ... | ... | ... | 1-8 | ,, 1-13 |
| Moonghi | ... | ... | ... | 1-12 6 | ,, 2-1-6 |
| Kazla | ... | .. | ... | 1-5 | ,, 1-8 |
| Raree | ... | ... | .. | 1-10 | ,, 1-14 |

MONETARY.

The Bank rate remains unaltered at 6 per cent. for loans on deposit of Govt. Securities and at 4 per cent. in the market.

Govt. Securities during the week have been in less enquiry and prices have steadily been declining, at the close the following rates ruled.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 per cent. | ... | ... | 101-10 | to 101-13 |
| 4½ per cent. | ... | .. | 109-8 | ,, 109-10 |

JOINT STOCK-SHARES.

Nothing of importance has transpired in this market during the week.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

| MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS. | Rs. | As. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Secretary Seetabuldi Native Club..... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Rutnagery Native General Library.. .. ..... | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Hony. Secretary Satara N. G. Library..... .. | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Kursondas Madhodas, Esq., Bombay..... .. | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| John Pemberton Esq , Negapatam..... ..... | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| B. Ramasawmy Iyengur Esq , Mysore..... | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| C. A. Kelly Esq., C. S., Faridpur..... | 14 | 9 | 0 |
| Babu Mohendranath Roy, Maldah ..... | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Nagendranath Chatterji, Goburdangah... | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Dinobundhu Kor, RamporeHat..... | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Meherdin Mistree, Sealkote..... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Obenashchunder Chatterji, Allahabad... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Chundercoomar Dutt, Mancur..... | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Dwarkanath Bhottachatterji, Super..... | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Omritolal Banerji, Sarsoona ..... .. | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Grishchunder Dutt, Sylhet..... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Janokynath Mozoomdar, Devigunge..... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Gopalchunder Ghose, Cooch Behar..... | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Anantabehary Bose, Cooch Behar ..... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Mulsingh, Ruper..... | 6 | 8 | 0 |

# Government Notifications.

## Calcutta Gazette,—*April* 20, 1881.

GENERAL—Mr. H. L. Harrison, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, is appointed to act as Commissionar of Police, Calcutta, and Chairman of the Corporation of the Town of Cacutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. M. Souttar, or until further orders.

Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Hooghly, is appointed to act as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, during the absence, on deputation of Mr. H. L. Harrison, or until further orders.

Mr. C. C. Quinn, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Patna, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Hoogly.

Baboo Gouri Sunker Biswas, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, having resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 28 ultimo, the unexpired portion of, the leave granted to him under the orders of the 21st January last, is cancelled,

Baboo Tarini Sunker Ray, Deputy Magistate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is allowed leave for one month, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom, having resumed charge of his duties afternoon of the 29 ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 26th February last is cancelled.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is transferred to the Bogra, with effect from the 8th ultimo.

Mr. J. Whitmore, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Nuddea, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. P. D. Dickens, or until further orders.

Mr. J. F, Bradbury, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Dacca, is appointed to act until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge of Furreedpore, *vice* Mr. C. D. C. Winter, deceased.

This cancels orders of the 11th instant appointing Mr. Bradbury to act as District and Sessions Judge of Nuddea.

Mr. W. D. Blyth, Officiating Under-Seretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial, Political, and Appointment, Departments is allowed leave for one month, under the rules in Chapter VII of theCivil Leave Code, with effect from the 22nd instant, or from the such subsequent date as he may avial himself of it.

Baboo Isserchunper Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

This cancels of the orders of the 7th instant, transferring Baboo Isser Chunder Mitter to Beerbhoom.

Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Raha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Diamond Harbour, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Beerbhoom.

# Advertisements.


## Notice.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Large curved Lawn Tennis Bats per one.. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Small do do do do do..... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Large Badminton Bats per one..... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Small do do do..... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Tobacco Cutter per one ..... | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Riding Silver Mounted Mallacca Cases per one..... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Shuttle Cocks per dozen..... | 4 | 0 | 0 |

MEHR. DIN MISTRI.

Sadder Bazar, Sealkote.

### CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

*Repairs to Slaughter Houses.*

Tenders are invited and will be received by the Engineer up to noon of the 27th Instant for repairs to the Municipal Slaughter Houses.

Specification and Form of Tender can be had on application at the Engineer's Office.

Each tender to be under cover endorsed "Repairs to Slaughter Houses" and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 as earnest money.

The Commissioners are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAMES KIMBER C. E.
*Engineer to the Corporation.*

### CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

*Supply of crushed food for cattle.*

Tenders for the supply of crushed food for cattle are invited and will be received by the Engineer up to noon of the 27th instant.

Specification and Form of tender to be had on application at the Engineers Office.

Rupees 500 to be deposited as earnest money with each tender.

JAMES KIMBER C. E.
*Engineer to the Corporation.*

### CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

*Supply of Harness*

Tenders for the supply of harness are invited and will be received by the Engineer up to noon of the 28th instant.

Specification and form of tender to be had on application at the Engineer's Office.

Rs. 100 to be deposited as earnest money with each tender.

JAMES KIMBER C. E.
*Engineer to the Corporation.*

### NOTICE

Persons having claims against the Estate of Miss Juliana Laforey Tovey, late of Chandernagore, who died on or about the 11th day of November 1879, are required to present them to the undersigned, one of the Executors to the Estate, on or before the 31st May next, after which date no claim will be admitted.

R. C. S. MACKENZIE.

1 UPPER WOOD STREET,
CALCUTFA, 19th April, 1881.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

Tenders are invited for lease of about ten thousand Date tree in a single or seperate leases for manufacture of *Goor* and Sugar in the Khargpur Estates, District Monghyr, near Burriarpore Station Loop Line E. I. Railway. For particulars apply to undersigned.

CHUNDER SEKUR BOSE,
*Assistant Manager*
Raj Durbhungah

Khurruckpur,
*The 18th April* 1881.

### FOR SALE AT KISHNAGHUR.

An Upper-roomed house with about 32 beegahs of land, near the Circuit house. Apply to—

R. C. S. Mackenzie E. I. R. House, Clive Street, Calcutta.


### COMMISSIONERS FOR MAKING IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

As required by Section 53 of Act V. B.C. of 1870 notice is hereby given that the Accounts of the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta for the half-year ending 30th March 1881, will be audited at the office of the said Commissioners on Saturday the 30th April 1881.

W. D. BRUCE,
Vice-Chairman.

Port Commissioners' Office,
The 20th April, 1881.

### NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in his sale-room, in the Court House, on Saturday, the 14th of May next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, pursuant to a decree of the said Court made in suit No. 514 of 1879 [wherein Attarmoney Dossee is plaintiff and Hurry Dass Sen and another are defendants] and dated the 29th day of July 1880, the following property belonging to the defendants, namely.

All that 2 storied brick-built messuage tenement or dwelling-house together with the piece or parcel of land on which the same stands containing by estimation 2 cottahs more or less situate at and being No. 311, in Tarrachand Dutt's Street, in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in the manner following that is to say on the west by the said Tarrachand Dutt's Street, on the east by the family dwelling-house of Annontoram Seal, on the north by the dwelling-house of Kally Churn Sen and on the south by the dwelling-house of Wooma Churn Sen now in the occupation of Lolit Madhub Seal.

The conditions of sale and the abstract of title may be seen at the office of the Registrar, High Court Original Side or at the office of Messrs. Swinhoe Law & Co., the Attorneys for the plaintiff on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

(SD.) R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

SWINHOE LAW & Co,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Calcutta, High Court Original Side.
The 4th April, 1881.

### NOTIFICATION.

To be sold pursuant to an order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 35 of 1874 (wherein Sreemutty Bhuggobutty Dossee widow and administratrix of the estate and effects of Debender Chunder Dutt deceased late of 17, Shibtollah Street in the Town of Calcutta Attorney-at-Law is the plaintiff and Sreemutty Unnopoornah Dossee of Burranagore in the Suburbs of Calcutta administratrix to the estate and effects of Kristomohun Bysack deceased and widow of Burrodapersaud Bysack deceased who was executor of the last Will and Testament of Kristomohun Bysack deceased is the defendant) and in suit No. 249 of 1878 (wherein Dwarkanauth Bysack residing at Sulkeah in the district of Hooghly Inhabitant and Nepaul Chunder Bysack residing at No. 22 Mullungah Lane in the Town of Calcutta inhabitant are plaintiffs and Sreemutty Unnopoornah Dossee who resides at Burranagore in the Suburbs of Calcutta administratrix to the estate and effects of Kristomohun Bysack deceased and widow of Burrodapersaud Bysack deceased is defendant) and dated the 16th day of December last by the Registrar of the said Court in its Original Jurisdiction at his sale-room in the Court House on Saturday the 21st day of May next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the following property that is to say,

The upper roomed brick-built family dwelling-house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground whereon the same is erected and built containing by estimation 1 biggah 12 chittacks and 39 square-feet of land more or less situate at and No. 19 Durponarain Tagore's Street in Calcutta and bounded on the north by the house of Roghoonauth Sein on the south partly by the house of Radhagobind Bysack and partly by the house of Poorno Chunder Bysack and others on the east by Durponarain Tagore's Street and on the west by a public drain separating the said dwelling-house and land from the tenanted land of Rajender Mullick.

The conditions of sale and the abstract of title may be seen at the office of the said Registrar or at the office of Mr. J. O. Moses, Attorney for the defendant at No. 12 Old Post Office Street Calcutta, where the original title deeds also may be seen on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

J. O. MOSES,
Defendants' Attorney.
High Court Original Jurisdiction.
The 9th April, 1881.

# BOOKS FOR SALE

AT THE LIBRARY OF THE

**ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,**

*No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,*

AND OBTAINABLE FROM

THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS,

MESSRS. TRUBNER & CO.

*57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London, E. C.*

## BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

*Sanskrit Series.*

| | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| Chaitanya Chandrodaya, Nataka, 3 fasci. | ... 1 | 14 |
| Srauta Sutra Asvalayana, 11 fasci | ... 6 | 14 |
| ——— Latyayana, 9 fasci. | ... 5 | 14 |
| Sankara Vijaya, 3 fasci. | ... 1 | 10 |
| Dasa Rupa, 3 fasci. | ... 1 | 14 |
| Kaushitaki Brahmanopanishad , 2 fasci | ... 1 | 4 |
| Sankhyasara, 1 fasci. | 0 | 10 |
| Lalitavistara, 6 fasci. | ... 3 | 12 |
| Taittiriya Brahmana, 24 fasci. | ... 15 | 0 |
| Taittirya Sanhita, 31 fasci | ... 19 | 6 |
| Taittiriya Aranyaka 11 fasci | ... 6 | 14 |
| Maitri Upanishad, 3 fasci | ... 1 | 14 |
| Asvalayana Grihya Sutra, 4 fasci | .. 2 | 8 |
| Mimansa Darsana, 14 fasci | ... 8 | 12 |
| Tandya Brahmana, 19 fasci | ... 11 | 14 |
| Gopatha Brahmana, 2 fasci | ... 1 | 10 |
| Atharvana Upanishads, 5 fasci | .. 3 | 2 |
| Agni Purana, 14 fasci | ... 8 | 12 |
| Sama Veda Sanhita, 37 fasci | ... 23 | 0 |
| GopalaTapani, 1 fasci | ... 0 | 12 |
| Nrisinha Tapani, 3 fasci . | ... 1 | 14 |
| Chaturvarga Chintamani, 35 fasci | ... 21 | 14 |
| Pobhiliya Grihya Sutra, 10 fasci | ... 6 | 4 |
| Gingala Chhanda Sutra, 3 fasci | ... 1 | 14 |
| Taittiriya Pratisakhiya, 3 fasci | .. 1 | 14 |
| Priiraj Rasu by Chand Bardai, 4 fasci | ... 2 | 8 |
| Rajatarangini, | ... 2 | 8 |
| Mahabharata, vols. III. and IV, | ... 4 | 0 |
| Purana Sangraha, | ... 40 | 0 |
| Pali Grammar, 2 fasci | ... 1 | 0 |
| Aitareya Aranyaka of Rig Veda, 5 fasci | ... 1 | 4 |
| Chhandogya Upanishad, English, 2 fasci | ... 3 | 2 |
| Sankhya Aphorisms, English, 2 fasci | ... 1 | 4 |
| Sahitya Darpana, English, 4 fasci | ... 1 | 4 |
| Brahma Sutra, English, | ... 2 | 8 |
| Katantra, 6 fasci. | ... 1 | 0 |
| Kamandakiya Nitisara, 4 fasci. (Fas. 1, out of stock.) | .. 6 | 0 |
| Bhamati, 7 fasci. | ... 2 | 8 |
| Tabaqat i Nasiri, 10 fasci. | ... 4 | 6 |
| Aphorisme of Sandalyas, English, Fasci. 1., | ... 10 | 0 |
| Vayu Purana 2 fas. | ... 0 | 10 |
| | ... 1 | 4 |

*Arabic & Persian Series.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dictionary of Arabic TechnicalTerms, 20 fasci,complete | 25 | 0 |
| Risalah-i-Shamsbiyah (Appendix to do. do.) | ... 1 | 4 |
| Fihrist Tusi, 4 fasci | ... 3 | 0 |
| Nukhbat-ul-Fikr | ... 0 | 10 |
| Futuh-ul-Sham, Waqidi,9 fasci | ... 5 | 10 |
| Futuh-ul-Sham, Azadi 4 fasci | .. 2 | 8 |
| Maghazi of Waqidi, 5 fasci | ... 3 | 2 |
| Isabah, 28 fasci with supplement | ... 20 | 14 |
| Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi, 7 fasci | ... 4 | 6 |
| Tarikh-i-Baihaqi, complete in 9 fasci | ... 5 | 10 |
| Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh, vols. I II. and III. complete in 15 fasci | ... 9 | 6 |
| Wis o Ramin, 5 fasci | ... 2 | 3 |
| Iqbalnamah-i-Jahangiri, complete in 3 fasci | ... 1 | 14 |
| 'Alamgirnamah, 13 fasci with index | ... 8 | 2 |
| Padishahnamah, 19 fasci with index, | ... 11 | 14 |
| Muntakhab-ul-Lubab, by Khafi Khan, 19 fasci with index, | ... 12 | 12 |
| Ain-i-Akbari, Persian text, 4to, 22 fasci | ... 27 | 8 |
| Ain Akbari, English translation by H. Blochmann, M. A, vol I, | ... 12 | 4 |
| Frahang-i-Rashidi, 14 fasci, complete, | ... 17 | 8 |
| Nizami's Khiradnamah-i-Iskandari, 2 fasci complete, | 2 | 0 |
| Akbarnamah, 17 fasci with Index | .. 21 | 0 |
| Maasir i' Alamgiri, by Muhammed Saqi, complete, 6 fasci with index | ... 3 | 12 |
| Haft Asman, history of the Persian Masnawi, | ... 1 | 4 |
| Tabaqat-i-Naciri, English translation by Raverty, 8 fasci. | ... 8 | 0 |
| Tabaqat-i-Naciri, Persian text, 5 fasci, | .. 3 | 2 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal from vols. XII to XVII, 1843-48 vols XIX to XXI. 1850-52 to Subscribers at Re. 1 per number and to non-subscribers at Re. 1-8 per number, vols. XXVI., XXVII. 1857-58, and vols. XXXIII. to XLV. 1864-76, to subscribers at Re. 1-8 per number and to non-subscribers at Rs. 2 per number | | |
| Asiatic Researches, vols. VII to XI and vols XVII to XX each. | ... 10 | 0 |
| Do Do Index, | ... 5 | 0 |
| Catalogue of Fossil Vertebrata, | ... 2 | 0 |
| ——— of Arabic and Persian Manuscripts, | .. 1 | 0 |
| Tibetan Dictionary, | ... 10 | 0 |
| ———Grammar, | ... 8 | 0 |
| Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts 14 fasci, | ... 14 | 0 |
| Istilahat-i-Sufiyah Edited by Dr A. Sprenger, 8 vo | ... 1 | 0 |
| Jawam'i ul' ilm ir-ryiazi, 168 pages with 17 plates, 4to. | ... 2 | 0 |
| Purana Sungraha. Edited by the Rev. K. M. Banerja, No 1, | ... 1 | 0 |
| Aborigines of India, by B. H. Hodgson, | 3 | 0 |
| Examination and Analysis of the Mackenzie Manuscripts, by the Rev. W. Taylor | ... 2 | 0 |
| Han Koong Tsew, or the Sorrows of Han by J. Francis Davis, | ... 1 | 0 |
| Inayah, a commentary on the Hidayah, Vols. II. IV. | 16 | 8 |
| Analysis of the Sher chin, by Alexander csoma de Korcs | ... 1 | 0 |


**JUST PUBLISHED.**

THE

# CALCUTTA MAGAZINE.

FOR

## MARCH.

BRIMMING OVER WITH GOOD READING

CONTENTS :

| | |
|---|---|
| Our Floral Casket | A gem |
| The Weeping Willow | Golden rules for examination of witnesses |
| The Lone Woman's reverie | Anagrams |
| Poetry and Poets | Administration of Justice |
| Anecdotes of Ministers | An old Maids Lecture |
| The Poet's Corner | Pirate sherry |
| Wanted—A wife | Death of English Kings |
| What makes a woman | The end of the Honey moon |
| Thy labor is not in vain | The fakir of Jacko |
| Correspondence | What is love |
| Chaperons | Cheats and Sharpers in Calcutta |
| Literary Notices | New way of spelling |
| In the City of Palaces | The grievance monger |
| The Indian Retrospect | A horrible crime and its punishment |
| Books | Bad Places |
| A lad's reason for not drinking | A Valentine |
| George Eliot's views on life to come | The age of chivalry |
| Secret of success | Elopement in Chiarini' lycus |
| Mother Shipton's lugubrious prohecy | A child's reason |
| Proposals | The Family Friend |
| Lucky People | Early rising |
| Calcutta a hundred years ago | Reputation |
| Christmas at Madras | The good wife |
| How wives sometimes treat husbands | A social pest |
| A pleasant story | Gems of thonght |
| A first kiss | Wit and Humour |

☞ Price Re. 1. Outstation residents may send a rupee's worth of half anna postage stamps in their letters, to the

Manager Calcutta Magazine,
49, Dhurmtollah Street, Calcutta.

**No More Pains!!!**

# DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics. Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe Darlington's Pain-Curer in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of Darlington's Pain-Curer when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1 ; large size, Rs. 2 ; Packing As. 8.

The words PAIN-CURER & NO MORE PAINS!!! are our Trade Marks. **DARLINGTON & CO.**

49, Dhurmtollah Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER and see that you get it. Thousands of testimonials of the marvellous cures by DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER ☞ Beware of imitations.

The Lady Superior of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, writes :—"We find DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER efficacious and areglad to know of it as being a useful medicine."

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung G.C S.I., after ordering for a couple of large bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer, approved of the medicine, and ordered for 6 anp again for 12 more large bottles of Darlington'e Pain-Curer through Major Percy Gough, his Private Secretary.

**Save your Eyes! Restore your Sight!**

Mullick's well suited spectacles and eye glasses have been proved by thousands to be the best and the cheapest ever offered to the public.

| | | *Steel.* | *Silver.* | *Gold.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pebbles, Concave, orConvex spectacles | Rs. | 6 | 8 | 22 |
| Neutral tint Ditto Ditto ..... | ,, | 5 | 7 | 20 |
| Crystal Ditto Ditto .... | ,, | 3 | 6 | 18 |
| Neutral tint D shape Ditto eye Preserver | ,, | 5 | 10 | 25 |

*Packing and postage ans* 8.

Spectacles for cataract sight and of various kinds and make to be had.

37, Swallow Lane, Calcutta. MULLICK & Co.


## WANTED.

For the Dacca Municipality a Secretary. His salary will be Rs. 300 per mensem. His duties will be to superintend all the work both out-door and office of the Municipality. Applications with copies of testimonials to be made to the Chairman, Dacca Municipality, before the 25th instant. The Secretary will have to enter upon his duties on the 1st of May.


মৎপ্রণীত ইঙ্গরাজী বাঙ্গালা ডিক্সনারী, আট পজি ৬৬ ফরমায় সম্পন্ন হইয়াছে। ইহাতে প্রায় ৪০০০ চা হাজার অতিরিক্ত শব্দ সন্নিবেশিত হইয়াছে। ঐ সকল শব্দের অধিকাংশই বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ। ইহা সংস্কৃত প্রেস ডিপজীটরীতে, হিতৈষী যন্ত্রালয়ে কৃষ্ণদাস পালের লেন ১নং বাটীতে ও আমার নিকট পাওয়া যায়। মূল্যর ২৷৷০ টাকা, ডাকে পাঠাইতে হইলে মাশুল ৵০ আনা লাগিবে। শ্রীগোপালচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।

# ZOEDONE.

THE Indian Zoedone Company Limited will shortly import into this Presidency pending the completion of arrangements to manufacture it on the spot. The celebrated non-alcoholic tonic beverage ZOEDONE, the consumption of which in Europe is already enormous. Further and more detailed advertisements will shortly appear, meanwhile attention is directed to this valuable preparation as being in the highest degree suitable for India.

ZOEDONE. A delicious sparkling beverage for daily use.

ZOEDONE is exhilarating, yet non-alcoholic.

ZOEDONE may be taken continuously as a substitute for alcoholic liquors with the most beneficial results.

ZOEDONE is refreshing, stimulating and invigorating.

ZOEDONE as a nerve and brain tonic is unrivalled.

ZOEDONE contains all the essential constituents of the blood, the brain, and nerve tissue.

ZOEDONE—For diminished vitality.

ZOEDONE For nervous exhaustion.

ZOEDONE—For supplying nerve force.

ZOEDONE—For brain exhaustion from over study.

ZOEDONE—When the system is below par and require building up.

ZOEDONE—Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department writes of it thus :—I am of opinion that in Zoedone is to be found a complete solution of the problem, which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if Zoedone be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers.

ZOEDONE is sparkling.

ZOEDONE is stimulating.

ZOEDONE is nutritive.

ZOEDONE may be drunk by persons of every age and at all times.

ZOEDONE will keep good after being opened, retains its sparkling qualities to the last.

ZOEDONE—For ladies who are weak and delicate, and require a tonic for the nerves.

ZOEDONE—For children of all ages to assist in their healthy development.

ZOEDONE.—By Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, author of The Elements of Indian Hygiene &c.

"I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public ; it is not only a health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash and soda, a health restoring drink par excellences reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing indeed if we could see it introduced into Hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedical dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis &c. The cost at which it is sold should in itself commend Zoedone to the people in India.

ZOEDONE.—Due notice will shortly be given where and in what towns Zoedone may be obtained.

## GRIMAULT & CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

**PARIS.** 8, RUE VIVIENNE, **PARIS.**

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co., beg to inform the Public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

**Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.**

The Diseases of the Chest, and the Consumption reputed incurable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT &Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'sSyrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always Coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co's

**Matico Capsules and Injection.**

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT's Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of given Nausea.

DUSART'S

**Syrup of Lacto Phosphate of Lime.**

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble subjects, Convalescents, old people, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches.)

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

**Indian Cigarettes.**

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using those Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

**Guarana.**

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SMITH, STANISTREET & Co, | | CALCUTTA. |
| BATHGATE & Co., | .. | Do. |
| BONNERJEE & Co. | ... | Do. |
| NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS | ... | Do. |
| BARRIE & Co. | ... | MADRAS. |
| TREACHER & Co. | ... | BOMBAY. |
| MADEN & Co, | .. | BOMBAY. |
| RIGGS & Co. | ... | BANGALORE. |

## BENODA BEHARY ADHYA, M.B.

*No. 2, Jeliatola Street, (Kansaripara.)*

CONSULTATION AND ATTENDANCE,

AT ALL HOURS, FREE OF CHARGE.

*Night-calls to be strictly attended to.*

## B. BANERJEE & CO.

*Booksellers, Publishers, and Commission Agents.*

No. 25, CORNWALLIS STREET, CALCUTTA.

BOOKS.—School, College, General; sold cheap.

AGENCY.—Rs. 3-2 and 2-8 % on orders below and above 500, respectively. Terms cash.

THE UNIVERSAL ECLECTIC REMEDIES.

CIRCASSIAN CREAM.

A delightful preparation for imparting to the skin softness and delicacy and entirely removing redness, sunburns, freckles and the peculiar unpleasant roughness of the skin from exposure to the weather, price 1-8 each.

CHEMICAL SYRUP.

OR

UNIVERSAL HEALTH RESTORER.

A highly esteemed chalybeath Tonic and a most valuable remedy in the following diseases :—Anaemia, Weakness, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, sick Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, loss of appetite, Female complaints, and wasting diseases, price Rs. 2 each.

Sole Agents.

TRADER & Co.

*62 Free School Street Calcutta.*

ধাত্রী

শ্রীমতী জগৎলক্ষ্মী ঘোষ

শ্রীমতী থাকমণি রায়

নং ১০৩ কলেজষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা।

TO LET

No 5, KRISTO DAS PAUL'S LANE,

*Apply to Printer.*

DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY COMPANY, "LIMITED."

An additional length of the Tramway Line between Sonada and Jore Bungalow (the 40th to 45th mile) is now open for Traffic. Jore Bungalow is 1½ miles from the Depot at Jallapahar and 2½ miles from Darjeeling.

Calcutta, 5th April 1881. } GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co., Secretaries.

## JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS'

RECENTLY PATENTED

**Sostenente Pianos,**

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA.

HAVE GAINED THE

LEGION OF HONOUR,

GOLD MEDALS AND

HIGHEST AWARDS.

**ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS AT**

PARIS, LONDON, AMSTERDAM, PHILADELPHIA AND SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

For perfection of Touch, Tone and Durability.

18 & 20, WIGMORE STREET, LONDON W.

**THE BRINSMEAD PIANOFORTE WORKS.**

GRATTON ROAD, KENTISH TOWN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

and at all the Principal Pianoforte Warehouses.

**ILLUSTRATED LISTS FREE.**

*PROVISION for Old Age combined with a PROVISION for the WIDOW and ORPHAN.*

**EXAMPLE.**

A Civilian, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service: and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an Endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [Vide Table III. of Prospectus.]

*The same Provision, if commenced.*

at age 25, would cost about Rs. 15 a month;
at age 30, ,, ,, about Rs. 18 a month;
at age 35, ,, ,, about Rs. 21 a month;
at age 40, ,, ,, about Rs. 28 a month;
at age 45, ,, ,, about Rs. 41 a month;

*The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application. Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.*

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life*:—by delay the rate of subscription increases;—death may occur before the intended provision is made;—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY. MANAGER AND ACTUARY:

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.

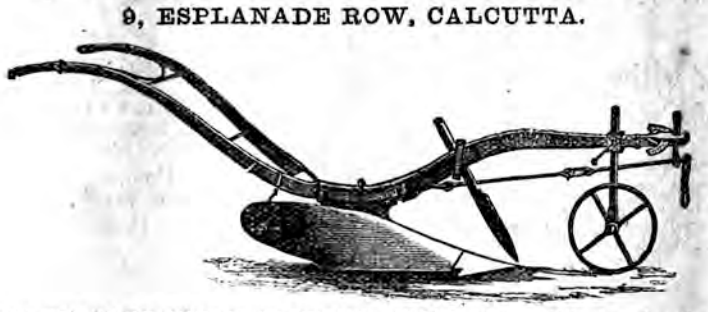
D. M. DASS,
*Agent Calcutta,*
31, *Peepulputty Road.*

N. B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate values, which cannot Lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted.

*THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.*

## T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

**9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.**



IMPORTERS OF STEAM PLOUGHS, HORSE PLOUGHS, &c., &c., &c.
STEAM CULTIVATING TACKLE WITH STEVENS PATENT PLOUGH AND CULTIVATOR.

**FOUR FURROWS, WITH**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Dozen Extra Ploughshares. | 2 Dozen Extra Shares R. S. 3 |
| 2 Extra Tines for Cultivator. | 1 ,, ,, ,, R. S. 4 |
| 1 Dozen Extra Shares S. 2 | 1 ,, ,, ,, R. S. 4 |
| 1 ,, ,, ,, S. 3 | 2 Extra Screws with Collars for raising the main wheel. |

Extra Draft Hooks, Bolts, Keys, and Pinions, and 8 Extra Iron Coulters for heavy lands.

**HOWARD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BREAST OR RIDGING PLOUGHS.**

These Ploughs are intended for moulding up or forming ridges for turnips, mangolds, and potatoes. The breasts are fitted in a neat and simple manner: they can be readily expanded or contracted to any required with and this independently of each other. By simply removing the breasts which can be done instantly, and attaching the hoes, shown in the annexed engraving, these implements can be used as horse hoes ... .. ... ... Rs. 90

**PLOUGHS FOR SMALL BULLOCKS OR PONIES.**

Howard's Patent Iron Dwarf Plough, with one Wheel Marked D each ... .. ... Rs. 45

This plough is intended to be worked by a small horse or bullock. It is adapted for light land, for stirring loose soil, and for any kind of shallow ploughing where the draught is easy.

The average weight of the above Plough is 1½ cwt.

Howard's Patent Turnerest Plough with one Wheel each ... .. ... ... Rs. 32

The above Plough is the most useful made for very hard, rooty, or stony ground, being very strong and reversible.

Howard's Expanding Horse Hoe each ... ... ... ... .. Rs. 70

This Implement is intended for one row of turnips, potatoes, or beans, or for three rows of wheat, barley, &c. The hoes are made to suit the different widths of the rows and are so arranged that the frame never projects beyond the outside hoes. The advantage of this arrangement is very great when hoeing highstanding crops.

It is fitted with an expanding harrow, which works behind the implement and brings the weeds to the surface.

The average weight of the above is 1¼ cwt.

Whitehead's patent Horse Hoes, each ... ... ... ... ... Rs. 55

Carson's Patent Expanding Horse Hoes, each ... ... ... ... ... ,, 60

**Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.**

## Assurance of Lives.

THE STANDARD OFFICE affords every facility to persons desirous of effecting Assurances.

RATES.—The Rates of Premium within recent years have been considerably reduced at most ages. Lower rates are not justified by the Company's own experience, now of considerable extent, nor by the most recent investigations into the mortality of European lives in India.

FUNDS.—The Funds amount to upwards of Five Millions Sterling, and are invested *only* in unexceptionable Securities, detailed particulars of which are published annually.

Copies of Prospectus, &c., may be obtained on application.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE. ESTABLISHED 1825.

*Calcutta Branch Office*—GEO. L. KEMP, Secy.


Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

## "PHOSPHODYNE."

TRADEMARK.—*Sanctioned by H. M's. Government.*

**HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.**

## DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Protected under the Trade Marks Act (38 and 30 Vict. ch. 91). Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.*" 20th August, 1875.

Certificates under this Act have been granted to DR. R. D. LALORE. By Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade marks given him the Sole Right to the trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in England, Australia, Africa, China, Canada, and India.

**Discovered and so named, A. D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M. D.**

Pure Solution of PHOSPHORUS in combination with Quinia Cypripiden and Xanthoxylin, wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from Strychnia, and all Dangerously Active Drugs. pleasant to the taste, and the only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Nerve Pain, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive, Stomach and Liver complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne.**

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; thoroughly invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the PHOSPHORIC element which has been wasted, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the exhausted Nerve-Electric Force, and Rapidly cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous Mind and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne.**

Being a natural RESTORATIVE, its Energising Effects are not followed by corresponding re-action; but are PERMANENT; and are frequently shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous Power, with a feeling of Vigour, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE gives back to the Human structure in a suitable form the Phosphoric or Lively Animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the BRAIN, SPINAL MARROW, and NERVOUS SYSTEM, of a Nutritive, Tonic, and Invigorating character; thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more exhausting Processes of Life, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain and Muscular System which renders the MIND CHEERFUL, HAPPY, BRILLIANT, and ENERGETIC; entirely overcoming that Dull, Inactive, and Sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions. A Marvellous vitalising Restorative for Brain Toilers, Clergymen Business Men, and all engaged in the competitive Struggle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. by all Export, Wholesale, and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England. engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable commissioners, IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

The Phosphoric Treatment of Disease, with cures, post free, from

DR. R. D. LALOR,
BAY HOUSE, 32, GAISFORD STREET,
LONDON N. W., ENGLAND,
The Sole Proprietor and Originator of Phosphodyne.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA.

Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Smith, Stanistreet & Co; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.
West & Co, Chemists, Madras.
Gillon Bros., Kurrachee.
E. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Ball, Hobson, & Co., Chemists, Umballa.
Rangoon Medical Hall 72, Merchant Street.
Hosie & Co., 76 Merchant Street, Rangoon.
J. Lyell, Allahabad.
Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.
Jos. Jas. Vellvoz, Chemist, &c., Medical Hall, Nagpur, and Bosawal.
And all the Leading Merchants in India and China

---

BENGAL BANKING CORPORATION, "LD."

(UNDER EXCLUSIVE NATIVE MANAGEMENT.)

Receives *Current Deposits*, and allows 2½ per cent. per annum interest on the lowest monthly minimum balance of Rs. 20; and *Fixed Deposits* of not less than Rupees 100 at 4% per annum on 3 months', 6% on 6 months', 7½% on 12 months', 9% on 2 years' notice of withdrawal.

The Bank's Sudder Agency at No. 2, Durga Churn Mukerjee's Street, Bag Bazar, having extensive Godowns, receives goods of all descriptions from all parts of India and advances money; and is prepared to accept the agency of merchants and traders of distant parts of India for buying and selling goods on their account on commission and guarantees honest dealing with its constituents.

For fuller information apply to the Agency, or to the Secretary, No. 7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

## HAMILTON & CO.

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,

IN ORDINARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

Have the honour to announce that they have received instructions from

MESSRS. MOOLCHUND, HURRUCKCHUND, BISHENCHUND,

*Bankers of Moorshedabad,*

TO SELL ON AN EARLY DAY,

**BY PUBLIC AUCTION,**

**To the highest bidders, without limit or reserve, in satisfaction of a mortgage,**

A MAGNIFICENT AND SUPERB COLLECTION OF NATIVE JEWELS.

Consisting of Head Ornaments, Cheeks or Throat Ornaments, Bina or Forehead Ornaments, Earrings and Ear Ornaments, Nose Rings, Bangles, Bracelets, Wristlets, Thumb Ornaments, Taubeez, Jawson, Jhoomka, Dhenree, Harrs, Chandra Harrs, Valuable Rings, &c., set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, and Cat's-eyes of the first water, and of a purity and quality rarely seen; also some fine Naoruttons.

Strings of large Pearls, Diamond Studs,

AND A NUMBER OF EMERALDS QUAINTLY CARVED.

Full particulars will be announced hereafter.

These valuable and superb articles will shortly be placed on view, and drawings and catalogues are now in course of preparation.

**Hamilton and Co**

*Jewellers in Ordinary*

TO

H. E. THE VICEROY & H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CALCUTTA,

---

## F. W. BAKER & Co.,

SILK MERCERS AND FURNISHING UPHOLSTERERS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

Plain & Brocaded Silks,
Plain & Brocaded Satin
Plain & Brocaded Velvets,
Silk Stockings, Silk Vests,
Silk Pants, Silk Handkerchiefs.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

Velvet Pile and Brussels Carpets

Mirrors! Mirrors!! Mirrors!!!
Gerondoles! Gerondoles!!

In handsome Gilded & Black & Gold Frames, in several beautiful designs.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION SOLICITED.

F. W. BAKER AND Co.,

**9, Old Court House Street,**
CALCUTTA.

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

**President.**

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T

**Vice-Presidents.**

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G

**Special Notice.**

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

**Bonus Year, 1880.**

THE Books for the current Quinquennial Period close on 31st December next, when the profits accrued during the five years will be ascertained and divided.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened in 1880, will share in that Division, and at the close of each future Quinquennium will rank for a higher Bonus compared with later Entrants.

The Bonus is calculated not only on the Original sum Assured, but also on all existing Bonus Additions previously declared.

At last Division in 1875 the Bonus ranged, according to the duration of the Policy, from £1-5s. to £2 per cent. per annum on the Original Sum Assured.

The Progressive Improvement of the Life Assurance Department may be marked by contrasting the following results for the first four years of the past Quinquennial Period with those of the present Quinquennium, *viz.*—

| | 1871-74. | 1876-79, |
|---|---|---|
| New Assurances ... | £3,204,135 | £3,998,880 |
| Revenue ... ... | £1,542,144 | £1,744,598 |
| Additions to Funds ... | £321,077 | £502,686 |

The rates are moderate and compare favorably with those of other offices, as the following examples will shew.

*During life for assuring Rs.* 1,000 *payable at death without profits.*

| FOR CIVILIANS. | | | | FOR MILITARY MEN. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Age.* | *Yearly.* Rs. | A. | P. | *Age.* | *Yearly.* Rs. | A. | P. |
| 20 ... | 25 | 6 | 0 | 20 ... | 33 | 11 | 0 |
| 25 ... | 27 | 2 | 0 | 25 ... | 35 | 9 | 0 |
| 30 ... | 29 | 7 | 0 | 30 ... | 37 | 5 | 0 |
| 35 ... | 32 | 7 | 0 | 35 ... | 39 | 2 | 0 |
| 40 ... | 35 | 4 | 0 | 40 ... | 41 | 9 | 0 |
| 45 ... | 40 | 3 | 0 | 45 ... | 45 | 4 | 0 |
| 50 ... | 46 | 6 | 0 | 50 ... | 50 | 4 | 0 |

**Indian Branch.**

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.

1, HASTINGS-STREET, CALCUTTA.

**Local Board of Directors.**

R. A. LYALL, Esq., (Lyall, Rennie & Co.), Merchants.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India; ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO.

No. 1. Hastings-Street, Calcutta.

*N. B.*—RISKS ON NATIVE LIVES are accepted on special terms.

---

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

RS. 200 PER SHARE, RS. 50 PAID UP.

(No further call ever anticipated-)

THE Directors are now issuing 2,000 Shares of above Company. Last Report and Forms of Application can be obtained from

D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April, 1881.

---

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE:

*An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden. Calcutta. Post free, at-4 oz., Rs. 6: 8 oz., Rs. 11., 16 oz., Rs. 20-12 Cash with order.*



## THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

| IN TOWN. | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| Per Month | 1 | 2 |
| „ Annum | 11 | 8 |
| „ Single Copy | 0 | 8 |
| IN MOFUSSIL. | | |
| In Advance per Annum | 13 | 4 |
| Arrear Do. | 15 | 8 |
| RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT. | Rs. | As. |
| Per line | 0 | 4 |

*Printed and published by* WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA